THE Soybean Digest

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Introducing The Soybean Council of America

JULY • 1956

VOLUME 16 • NUMBER 9

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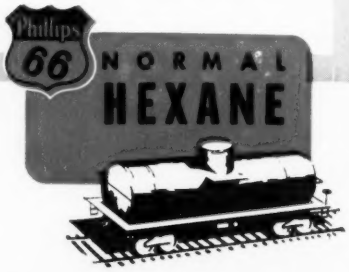

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Special Products Division

Bartlesville, Oklahoma

THE Soybean Digest

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 16 • July, 1956 • No. 9

IN THIS ISSUE

THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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EDITOR'S DESK

. . . By GEO. M. STRAYER

Written from Lucerne, Switzerland

MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL SEED CRUSHERS A continuing favorable market for fats and oils and oilseeds of U. S. production in the markets of the world during the next year seems to be the general concensus of opinion of men attending the Congress of the International Association of Seed Crushers meeting here.

American soybeans and soybean oil are much in the limelight here. Constituting the largest exports to the European countries from the United States and the major continuing exportable commodity, crushers, brokers and manufacturers over here are much interested in U. S. soybean supplies, acreages and price trends.

At no point in the world are there any sizable exportable surpluses of fats and oils except in the United States. Extremely significant in the eyes of men who have been attending these conferences for years was the fact that J. C. A. Faure of Unilever, in his annual review of the world fats and oils supply situation, was this year unable to point to any large surpluses of materials hanging over the markets. For years there have been at least two or three such hot spots on the globe, but this year he was unable to find them.

We of the U. S. fats and oils industries must recognize that while we were huge importers of fats and oils prewar, we are now in the position of being the world's largest net exporters of fats and oils. What we do pricewise has much to do with the determination of world price levels. What we do in planted acreages has even more to do with world price levels.

Representatives from over 20 countries of the world are attending this conference. Major portion is made up of crushers of oilseeds, but also attending are brokers, surveyors and other interested parties. Included are T. L. Daniels of Archer-Daniels-Midland, Dick Williams and W. W. Hastings of Procter & Gamble, Lowell Andreas of Honeymead and Ed Scheiter of Staley, along with J. W. J. Stedman of U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Included on this year's program was a report from the joint team made up of U. S. and European representatives which studied soybean loadings at the U. S. ports, then saw the same cargoes unloaded at three European ports.

Copies of the report made by the two U. S. members of the team will be released shortly, so we are told here. Summarized, it now appears that the deliveries of U. S. soybeans being made under the new grading standards which went into effect on Sept. 1, 1955, have solved most of our problems. The three cargoes checked seem to indicate that differences in sampling and grading methods are largely responsible for the differences of opinion on quality of deliveries being made over here. Analysis made in three countries over here checked almost identically with those made at time of loading at U. S. ports.

GOOD MARKET IN SPAIN AND ITALY Those countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea which produce and consume large quantities of olive oil are going to be large importers of seed oils during the next few years, according to information I have been able to piece together from various sources. Italy and Spain, both largely dependent upon the olive crop for their oil supplies, have suffered from 2 years of freezes. There has been permanent damage to olive groves.

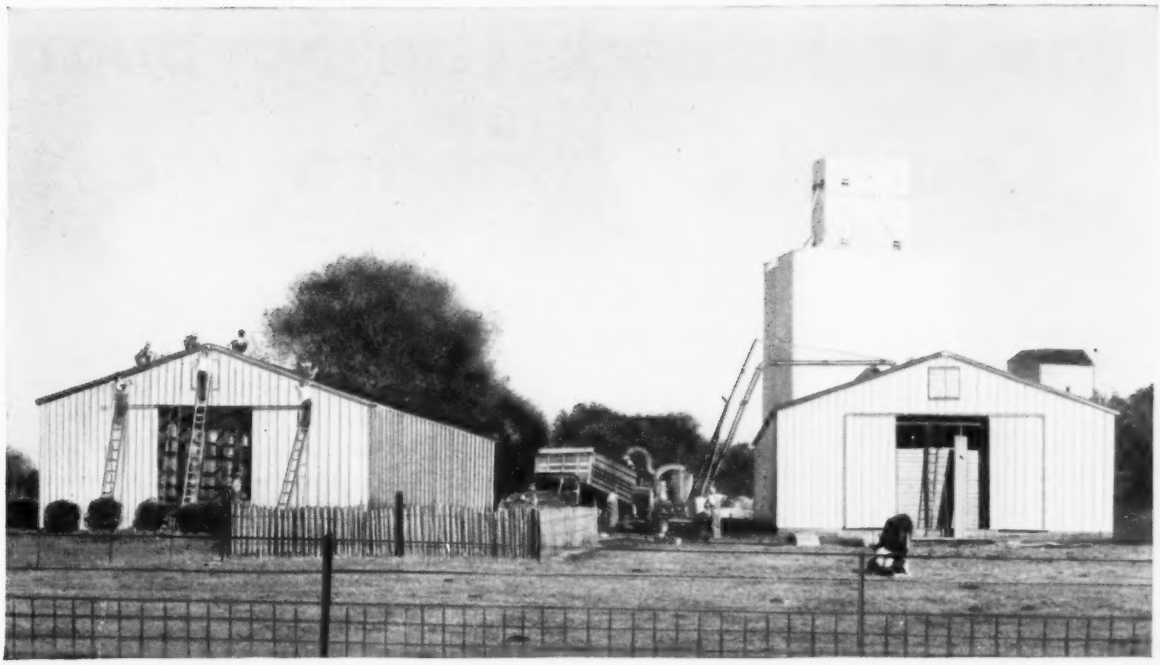
Freezing weather late this spring killed back foliage and now makes it appear that the 1956 crop, which is now only well past the bloom stage, will be smaller than had been earlier anticipated.

With the very best of growing conditions from now to December there seems to be no question but that large quantities of oils will be needed in both Spain and Italy. Both countries are basically consumers of liquid oils, and both have large quantities of soybean oil purchased or allocated under P. L. 480 purchase programs. Even further quantities will be needed, according to present plans.

Neither country has processing facilities to handle soybeans in any large quantity. Both will be purchasers of oils for several years. Both countries prefer olive oil, even at prices higher than soybean or cottonseed oil when shipped to this part of the world. In Spain the seed oils are being used as extenders to mix with olive oil. In Italy such mixing is forbidden. In both countries there is possibility of users acquiring a liking for soybean oil, continuing to use it even if adequate supplies of olive oil become available in later years.

Usage of soybean oil now is a necessity, not a choice. There is possibility that good quality soybean oil, with proper technical helps supplied to users, can firmly entrench itself in these markets over a period of years.

In view of what I have learned in these two countries I am optimistic about soybean oil markets for the 1956 crop.



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Now Launched: The Soybean Council of America, Inc.

The Soybean Council of America, Inc., is an industrywide non-profit commodity group patterned after the National Live Stock and Meat Board and other commodity groups that have successfully promoted their products.

Its basic purpose is to further expand the markets for soybeans and their products and keep soybeans out of surplus position through the united efforts of producers, processors, handlers, exporters and others.

Early activities include export projects in Asia, Europe and South America, and assistance to needed research here at home.

Program will be financed by voluntary contributions of 10c per 100 bushels ($1.50 per carlot) at the point of sale. Collections start Sept. 1 on all 1956-crop soybeans sold on or after July 15.

President Howard L. Roach

ORGANIZATION of the Soybean Council of America, nationwide nonprofit commodity group for the soybean industry, was completed in Chicago June 5 with election of officers from a joint committee of the American Soybean Association and the National Soybean Processors Association, the founding organizations. Incorporation of the Council was announced by the Secretary of State for Illinois May 22.

Council headquarters will be at Hudson, Iowa.

First officers of the new Council are:

President—Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa.

Vice President—David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Secretary—R. G. Houghtlin, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer—Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill.

Executive Director—Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa.

"The new organization is designed to do the promotional, educational and research work both domestic and foreign which faces the soybean industry," stated the joint committee on completing the organization.

"The Council is an endeavor on the part of soybean producers, handlers and processors to promote both domestic and export markets for soybean products and soybeans in order to continue to keep the crop from becoming in surplus and demoralizing the market as has happened to many other farm crops.

"Potential markets are immense because soybeans are a leading source of fats and proteins, two food items which are still in world shortage," stated the committee. "But these markets must be developed and promoted if we are to continue to expand soybean acreage as we have in the past without eventually piling up a surplus and ruining the crop."

Vice President David G. Wing

Secretary R. G. Houghtlin

Treasurer Albert Dimond

Executive Director Geo. M. Strayer

First undertaking of the Council was the trip to Europe by Strayer to explore the possibilities of a market development project for soybean products in Western Europe similar to one on soybeans already in operation in Japan and sponsored by the American Soybean Association. Strayer flew to Europe early in June. His trip was sponsored jointly by the American Soybean Association and the Soybean Council of America.

Other early activities of the Council may include similar promotional work in Asia and South America and grants and assistance to needed research projects in the United States.

The organization will be financed by purely voluntary contributions from producers of 10¢ per 100 bushels ($1.50 per carlot) on all soybeans sold. Soybean processors will serve as the receiving agency for the contributions. Actual contributions will start Sept. 1 on 1956-crop soybeans and will apply to all sales of soybeans made after July 15.

Basic purpose of the Council, as set out by the articles of incorporation:

1—To improve through education, studies, and promotional programs, seed and plant breeding, fertilization, growing, harvesting, and all methods of production of soybeans.

2—To collect information, to make studies, and to disseminate information with respect to producing, handling, marketing, processing, utilization and promotion of soybean products and soybeans.

3—To explore potential markets and to conduct promotional and servicing activities of any kind conductive to the expansion of markets for the soybean industry of America throughout the world.

4—To improve and maintain good public relations and to coordinate with the activities of other organizations of a nature similar to the corporation.

Asks European Trade Support

THE AMERICAN Soybean Association, made up as it is of producers, is primarily interested in greater markets for our crop and its products," Geo. M. Strayer, executive vice president of the American Soybean Association and executive director of the Soybean Council of America, told the International Association of Seed Crushers in an address at Lucerne, Switzerland, June 19. He was scheduled to return home July 12.

Strayer is in Europe as a representative of the Soybean Association and Council to learn if European trade groups or governmental agencies are interested in setting up a trade development program for soybeans similar to one already in effect in Japan. The program would be paid in part by P. L. 480 funds.

"We are interested in shipping American soybeans and soybean products into world markets in increasingly greater quantities," said Strayer. "It has been my pleasure to visit the European countries three times in the last 6 years in behalf of expanding our trade with you. I must admit I have only begun to understand your needs and the competition we must meet. We want you to know that we are trying to be good suppliers of raw materials for your plants.

"Most of you have heard of Public Law 480, which provides for the sale of agricultural commodities which are declared in surplus in the United States for the currency of the purchasing nation.

"Under that program a number of commodities have been available to European countries for local currencies, not as gifts but as outright purchases. The trade has paid the prevailing price. The only concession involved has been the saving in dollar exchange.

"No soybeans have been available for sale under P. L. 480, for they have not been in surplus position, and we do not contemplate that they will be for some time to come. However, during recent months soybean oil has been sold to several countries under P. L. 480.

"I have been sent here to determine if trade groups or governmental agencies in your countries would be interested in working out details of a study, survey and promotional program to be paid in part by P. L. 480 funds.

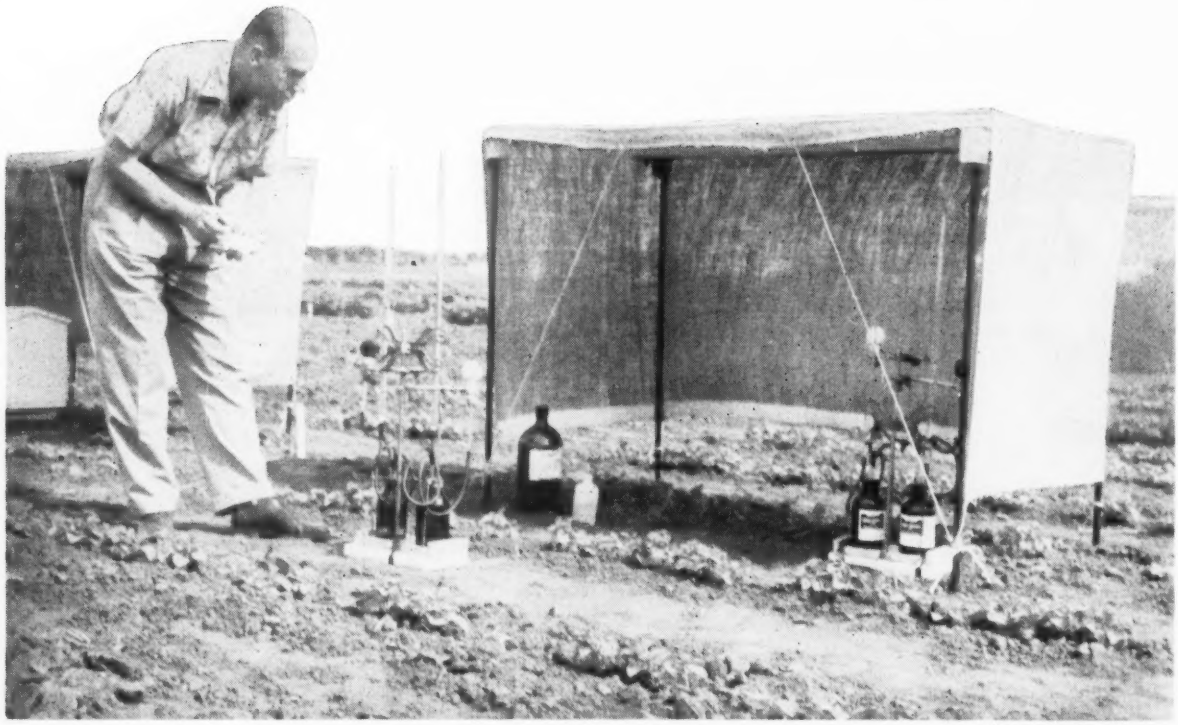
"We have in mind one overall program, to be administered from a central office established some place in Europe, which would encompass not only the five countries now having P. L. 480 funds available, but also the other countries of Western Europe that would be interested in joint endeavors.

"P. L. 480 programs are not giveaway programs. Sales are purely on a business basis, with the provision for acceptance of the currency of the country buying, and only after normal purchases for dollars have been made.

"We prefer to write our agreements with private trade groups, whenever possible, keeping government in a strictly advisory capacity. Our Association has been designated by the U. S. government to carry on negotiations, and with the approval of the Department of Agriculture, expend funds from P. L. 480 sources.

"We hope to deal directly with the private trade in as many countries as possible."

Countries visited by Strayer while in Europe included Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, France, England, Denmark, Holland and Belgium.



Photos by Pellett

DIRECTOR J. L. Cartter reads atmometer in soybean plant environment study at the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory plots at Urbana. The instrument gives an indication of sunlight intensity and the amount of moisture in the air.

Will Be Co-Host to NSPA-ASA Meetings—

Soybean Lab Is Vital to Industry

By **KENT PELLETT**
Managing Editor, the Soybean Digest

A LABORATORY not housed in one building but spread over 24 states! A cooperative soybean breeding program involving the U. S. Department of Agriculture and 24 state experiment stations. That is the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory.

The soybean meetings at Urbana, Ill., the national headquarters of the Lab, on Aug. 13-15 mark the Laboratory's 20th anniversary. The Lab will be co-host with the University of Illinois to the meetings. The American Soybean Association convention field day Aug. 16 will include a tour of the Laboratory's plant and experimental plots at Urbana.

It is hard to overestimate the value of the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory to the soybean industry, or the industry's stake in the Lab. It should be apparent to any observing person that without the Laboratory or a similar program these past 20 years the soybean industry would be only a shadow of what it is today.

• 95% of the varieties now in use are the product of the Laboratory and its uniform nursery system of testing. Without these varieties yields would be cut drastically and the industry set back years.

• To set a money value on the work of the Lab is not easy. It has been estimated that two varieties, Lincoln and Clark, have increased the income of Illinois soybean producers by $13 to $14 million annually over the income from the varieties they displaced.

This $13 to $14 million annual income is from just two varieties in one state. When you multiply this by the 24 states and the approximately 16 varieties that are products of the Lab program in general use now you have a faint idea of the income the Lab is producing yearly for soybean growers! This is a small example of the wonders research can accomplish for this nation of ours.

• Another startling fact about the Laboratory is the small staff with which it is operated. There are only 17 full-time workers at Urbana, 4 at Stoneville, Miss., the southern headquarters. There is a full-time agronomist and a full- or part-time pathologist at each of nine breeding centers, which are located at Urbana; Lafayette, Ind.; St. Paul, Minn.; Ames, Iowa; Stoneville, Miss.; Columbia, Mo.; Gainesville, Fla.; Raleigh, N. C.; and Beltsville, Md. The rest of the 24 states have state experiment station men appointed as collaborators.

Ward Calland of the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council has estimated that every $1 spent in soybean research has resulted in $2,600 return. You can well believe it when you examine the setup of the Lab!

By 1936 farm-minded people knew the soybean was here to stay and were instrumental in setting up the U. S. Regional Soybean Industrial Products Laboratory at Urbana. The Laboratory program then covered the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

At that time the Lab consisted of an agronomic section and a chemical section devoted to the utilization of the soybean.

Changed in 1942

World War II with its shortages of oil and protein, among other things, brought on a big expansion in the soybean crop. In 1942 the chemical

Leading Present Day Soybean Varieties Developed Under the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory Program

Chippewa	Renville	Monroe	Lincoln
Clark	Hawkeye	Adams	Perry
Dorman	Wabash	Grant	Lee
Roanoke	Norchief	Blackhawk	Jackson

section was moved to the Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Ill. The agronomic headquarters remained at Urbana and became the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory.

J. L. Cartter, then in charge of the agronomic section, became the director of the Laboratory.

At that time the Southern states, then beginning to get into commercial soybean production under the stimulus of the war, were brought into the program with headquarters at Stoneville, Miss.

The states included in the southern region are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. E. E. Hartwig is agronomist and coordinator of the program at Stoneville.

The breeding and genetic work at Urbana is in charge of R. H. Bernard.

A most important addition to the Laboratory in recent years is the *germ plasm bank*, probably the largest in the world.

This is a collection of soybean types from all over the world, and includes almost any conceivable characteristic that could be desired. There are 2,500 of the earlier types in the bank at Urbana, and 1,500 later types in the bank at Stoneville. All 4,000 types are available to plant breeders.

One of the important uses of the germ plasm bank is in searching for disease resistant types. When a new disease is discovered the pathologist learns its life history and how to induce an epiphytotic (equivalent of an epidemic in animals). Then all types in the germ plasm collection are grown and tested for resistance.

The Laboratory has under way a fairly large study using thermal neutron irradiation to learn if it is possible to speed up mutations to obtain desirable mutational factors. Donald G. Hanway, head of the department of agronomy at the University of Nebraska, is heading this work, which is being conducted cooperatively with the Brookhaven Institute of New York. The project is just now starting and no conclusions can be drawn as to possible results.

Through cooperative approach between the states in the breeding program, it may be possible to get several crop years' advantage by growing the same selection in several states at the same time. Since growing conditions are apt to be different at different locations it is possible to learn how a selection performs under these different conditions the same season. Ten years are required at best from the time the cross is made until a new variety is ready to introduce, so anything that can be done to speed up the process is worthwhile.

Plant physiology studies under both greenhouse and field conditions are in charge of R. W. Howell. This season a field study is being made on the growth of soybeans in the pods and the accumulation of protein and oil under various air temperatures, humidities and soil moisture contents.

Soybean producers in recent years have been much interested in the effect of drought and high temperatures on the soybean crop. These tests may provide some of the answers.

Oil investigation work is in charge of Floyd I. Collins and *protein research* is under O. A. Krober.

More Oil, Protein

The aim of the Laboratory is to step up the oil and protein content of new varieties. Every new strain has to be tested for these qualities, so Collins and Krober and their staffs are running an immense amount of routine analyses—over 23,000 tests for protein and oil content this year, says Collins.

Collins has developed an improved method of analysis of linolenic and linoleic acids in the oil. It is rapid enough to use in volume analysis and greatly speeds up the work. With this test one man can run 50 to 60 tests a day as compared to six or seven with the previous method.

Breeders are interested in improving the amino acid balance of soybeans. They are particularly interested in improving the methionine content, which is not high enough in soybeans to balance a ration with corn.

Methionine is being added to poultry feeds, as it is comparatively inexpensive. But it would be cheaper to build more methionine into the soybean itself. So workers are making a study of the methionine content of soybean varieties.

There are a number of promising strains at Stoneville that are high in protein content.

Breeders are also interested in increasing the lysine content of soybeans to offset the low lysine content of corn with which soybean oil meal is usually fed. It is much more expensive to add lysine to a livestock or poultry feed than it is methionine.

Krober is in charge of a study of the non-protein nitrogen content of soybean strains. This is important since the normal non-protein nitrogen content of soybeans normally varies from about 3% to 5%.

EXTRACTION equipment for determining oil content of soybean samples is pointed out by Floyd I. Collins.

STEM and root rot organism is examined under microscope by Donald W. Chamberlain.

PROTEIN determination is run by O. A. Krober.

Exhibit Space Is Available

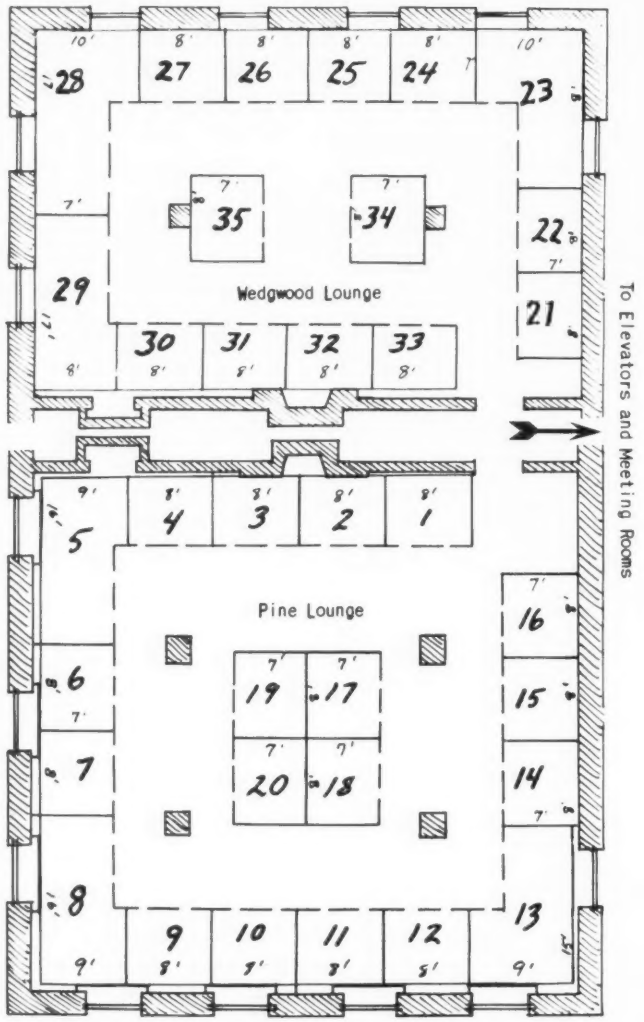


EXHIBIT SPACE is available to firms serving the industry again this year. Above is the hotel floor plan showing the exhibit booths. This is your one chance of the year to reach all segments of the industry with a single exhibit. For complete information contact George McCulley, American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

Non-protein nitrogen content is greatest when plants are grown under unfavorable conditions running as high as 12%. It is probably the result of arrested development of the plant.

Soybean disease work is headed up by Donald W. Chamberlain.

The fundamental approach used in combating soybean diseases is to select varieties for disease resistance. Chamberlain points out this is cheaper than to use chemical or other methods of control which are bound to be expensive at best. He notes that profits with soybeans depend on a low overhead.

Soybean breeders and pathologists work closely together since it is necessary to know much about the life history of a disease before a start can be made to select for resistance.

In the Southern states the Lee and Jackson varieties have been brought out with disease resistance in mind.

A number of lines are under test, but no such varieties are ready for release in the North as yet. However, workers have found resistance in existing varieties to such diseases as pustule, blight, mildew, frogeye leafspot, target spot, purple stain, and a few other diseases.

Bernard and Kaufmann have determined the mode of inheritance of resistance to a new stem and root rot first discovered in Ohio and more recently found in Illinois and North Carolina.

Chamberlain does not believe any chemical application will be practical for control of soybean diseases in the foreseeable future.

Get Urbana Reservations in!

Big Soybean Meetings Aug. 13-16!

TO SAY the combined annual meetings of the American Soybean Association and the National Soybean Processors Association at Urbana, Ill., Aug. 13-16 will be the greatest in all soybean history is a gross understatement.

If you doubt this, just take a look at some of the scheduled events:

- A report on the newly formed nationwide soybean commodity group, the Soybean Council of America, Inc.
- A roundup on the export market development program for both Europe and Asia.

Geo. M. Strayer, executive vice president of the American Soybean Association and executive director of the Soybean Council will be recently-returned from Europe and will report on market prospects there.

There will be reports on the Japanese-American Soybean Institute and the Osaka Trade Fair, with Shizuka Hayashi, director of the Institute, and Ersel Walley and Marion Hartz, who were in charge of the American soybean exhibits at the fair, reporting.

A Japanese visitation team will arrive in time to attend the convention and will tour the United States after the meetings.

- A panel on the quality of U. S. soybeans and the federal grading standards. A representative of the USDA grain grading branch, and a handler, processor, exporter and producer will be on the panel.
- A field day by motion pictures, including movies of soybean growing in Florida, Arizona, California, Illinois, North Carolina and the Mississippi Delta.
- Observation of the 20th anniversary of the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. The University of Illinois and the Regional Lab will be joint hosts to the convention, which will be the first to be held in Illinois since 1950.
- A field day with tour of the Regional Lab, the University South Farm, and the Northern Utilization Research Branch at Peoria.

The meetings will be the third annual joint get-together of the producer and processor associations—and the 36th annual convention of the American Soybean Association.

Four of the Convention Speakers

T. A. HIERONYMUS will forecast markets.

J. W. CALLAND will report on irrigation.

W. L. BURLISON will review Illinois soybean history.

J. W. J. STEDMAN reports on European marketing study.

Convention Committees

The American Soybean Association committee on the convention: Geo. M. Strayer, chairman, Hudson, Iowa; Geo. McCulley, vice chairman, Hudson, Iowa; Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill.; C. G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill.; LeRoy Pike, Pontiac, Ill.; Maurice Johnson, Champaign, Ill.

The University-U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory committee on the convention: J. L. Cartter, chairman; W. L. Burlison, M. B. Russell, R. T. Milner and Frank B. Lanham.

Make Reservations Now

All exhibits and meetings will be at the Illini Union. There's no time to be lost in making reservations as housing accommodations in the Champaign-Urbana area are definitely limited.

No one hotel can accommodate the whole convention crowd. Facilities are being reserved at hotels and motels in the area, but space is limited and will not be held until the last minute.

So make your reservation today! Use the blank below and mail to J. L. Cartter, 160 Davenport Hall, Urbana, Ill.

The Meetings in Brief

Aug. 13—Annual business meeting, National Soybean Processors Association.

Aug. 14-15—Formal program, 36th annual convention, American Soybean Association.

Aug. 14, evening—Annual banquet, American Soybean Association.

Aug. 16—Tour of the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, University of Illinois South Farm, and Northern Utilization Research Branch at Peoria.

Housing facilities are limited! There's no time to be lost in making convention plans and reservations. Use the handy blank below.

American Soybean Association-National Soybean Processor Association Meetings, Urbana, Ill., Aug. 13-15, 1956

HOUSING RESERVATION REQUEST (Clip out and mail)

J. L. Cartter
160 Davenport Hall
Urbana, Illinois

I plan to attend the annual soybean meetings on the Urbana Campus of the University of Illinois Aug. 13-15, 1956.

Please reserve a Single Room_____, Double Room_____

for the nights of _____

I expect to arrive date _____ app. hour_____

Name _____

No. _____ Street _____

City_____ Zone_____ State_____

Date _____

(Indicate first, second and third choices)

___Inman Hotel, Champaign

___Hotel Tilden-Hall, Champaign

___Motel Mercer, Urbana

___Hamilton Hotel, Champaign

___Chief Illini Motel, Urbana

___Courtesy Motel, Urbana

___Lincoln Lodge, Urbana

___Urbana-Lincoln Hotel, Urbana, ..
(rooms available starting Aug. 14)

To be sure of your housing, mail this card direct to J. L. Cartter at above address.

Soybean marketing development program project No. 2—

The Japanese-American Soybean Institute

By ERSEL WALLEY

Special Representative and Past President of the American Soybean Association

UNDER an agreement with the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the American Soybean Association is charged with the responsibility of carrying out a year-round soybean marketing development program in Japan. The initiation of this project was well timed following the soybean exhibit in Osaka (project No. 1).

Your representative accepted the responsibility of setting up this marketing development program with considerable reluctance. This was the first of any such projects to be carried out by an agricultural commodity group in foreign sales promotion. The dearth of guideposts as to procedure was well balanced, however, by the complete authorization to act on behalf of the American Soybean Association. I shall never forget George Strayer's last minute statement as I departed for Japan, "You're on your own—success must attend your efforts." This statement certainly did not allay any previous apprehension on my part. Little did I realize, however, the wonderful cooperation we were to receive in Japan and what a happy experience your representative had before him.

Meetings with Trade

The initial and subsequent meetings with representatives of the Japanese trade groups interested in soybeans were all well attended. We were blessed with excellent interpreters, and many of the trade representatives spoke and understood English perfectly. It would be my fondest and most immodest hope that I could have earned for the American soybean industry some degree of the respect and confidence which I gained for and in the representatives of these Japanese trade groups.

The first step was the formation of the Japanese-American Soybean Institute. The Japanese members are the oil and fat manufacturers, miso, tofu, shoyu, and the soybean and fat and oil importer-exporter associations. The American member is the American Soybean Association.

The Institute was set up with a minimum of formality with each organization having equal representation. Members of the Institute unanimously insisted that our secretary, George Strayer, act as president of the Institute. Mr. Shizuka Hayashi was engaged as managing director. Mr. Hayashi enjoys unusual respect and prestige throughout the entire Japanese soybean industry. He speaks and writes English excellently, and his availability and acceptance of the position is most fortunate.

In writing the program of market development to be carried out by the Japanese - American Institute, we went much further than had been previously anticipated. The previous work of Messrs. Strayer and Kurtz had centered upon the question of the quality of American soybeans. As a result of the lowering of the percent of foreign material allowable in U. S. No. 2 soybeans and the fine work of these gentlemen, it was indicated that somewhat less stress need be placed upon the matter of the quality of American soybeans arriving in Japan.

The problem of foreign material and color of American beans meeting the needs of the Japanese market is not solved by any manner or means. The prime efforts of the Institute will be devoted to handling complaints, making investigations, and sending full reports to the American Soybean Association. Complete studies will be made along lines suggested by Strayer and Kurtz. The technical research section of the Japanese-American Soybean Institute has a well outlined program of making a study of the quality at origin, effects of the methods of handling, and the destination condition of soybeans received by users in Japan. This investigation is to apply not only to soybeans of American origin but to those from other countries as well.

WALLEY AND HAYASHI. The director of the Institute has devoted most of his life to fats and oils, has been a visitor to the United States.

Needs for Food

Reports will be made to indicate the exact requirements, needs, and desires of Japanese food manufacturers not only as to soybeans, but also as to processed soybean products. It is difficult for us here in the United States to realize the extent of the uses of soybeans in Japan as an essential part of their diet.

As a direct result of the exhibit at Osaka, we were prompted and encouraged by the Japanese to set up an education and promotion section of the Institute. Detailed objectives and suggested activities were outlined for this section as part of the work to be carried out in this project. Studies are to be made of methods of distribution, advertising, and selling in Japan of products made from soybeans.

Japanese members of the Institute were pleased and enthusiastic with these promotional objectives and suggested activities. Every possible means will be used to impress on the Japanese public the value of soybeans as a needed source of protein, fat, and minerals to supplement the high starch content of rice, which is the principal food in Japan. The pressure for higher food standards in Japan as to nutritive value is rising. With the rapidly increasing population, the importance of soybeans and soybean products in that country is increasing by leaps and bounds.

The exhibit used at the Osaka fair has become the property of the Japanese-American Soybean Institute

Under Mr. Hayashi, the new Institute becomes the most complete clearing house ever set up for soybeans and soybean products.

and will be available for continued use as an educational and promotional means. Qualified speakers and American soybean films will be available through the Institute to tell the soybean story. The office of the Institute becomes the center of technical and popular information for all Japanese manufacturers, tradesmen, and those who are interested in improving the nutritional level of the Japanese diet. All segments of the Japanese and American soybean industries can use this office as a means of disseminating information regarding their products.

In fact, this office becomes the most complete clearing house ever set up having to do with soybeans and soybean products. The assistants who have been employed to work with Mr. Hayashi have a fine background of experience. With the active attention given to the work of the Institute by the Japanese members and the American Soybean Association, we look forward to highly beneficial results.

The discussions which led to the development and approval of these objectives and activities were frank, and a complete understanding on all points was arrived at. The need of more soybeans and soybean products in Japan is very great. We know that it is potentially a big market, the needs of which are not at the present time being adequately supplied.

The Japanese members appreciate the fact that an increased demand and appreciation of soybean products in their country will definitely be beneficial to them. Learning the requirements of the market puts American suppliers in a stronger position to supply the needs of the Japanese users. Evidence was found on every hand that we enjoy the friendship of the Japanese soybean groups.

Were Well Received

This indication on our part that we are determined to earn the right to be their suppliers was certainly well received. The work of the Institute should certainly improve our chances of meeting the requirements of the Japanese market as to the quality of soybeans and soybean products. The Japanese have difficult problems based upon insufficient allocations of American dollars to make needed purchases and operate under many severe handicaps.

W. Dewey Termohlen, agricultural attache to the U. S. Embassy in Tokyo has assigned Howard Akers of his staff to work with the Japanese-American Soybean Institute in carrying out this project. Mr. Akers has served many years in the fats and oils section of USDA, and we are very fortunate to have a man of his background, experience, and ability in Japan at this time.

The success of this project can mean much to American soybean growers, handlers, and processors. Realistic and practical programs in promoting the sale of American agricultural products abroad are badly needed. Our success could be the success of others.

A delegation of the representatives of the Japanese members of the Institute plans to visit this country and will attend our meeting in Urbana in August. These representatives will be authorized to speak for their associations, and the work of the Institute will be reviewed in cooperation with the officers of the American Soybean Association at that time.

In summary, a hopeful start has been made. Great opportunities and obligations lie ahead. We should be reminded that soybeans are a newcomer to this country. The industry here is in its infancy as to years. If we make the most of our opportunities, we will find that it is still in its infancy as to size.

SIGNS above American Soybean exhibit at Osaka Trade Fair in Japan.

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AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Late News

July 6, 1956
Hudson, Iowa
Vol. 4, No. 11

Published 32 times yearly as a service to the soybean industry.

CROP OFF TO GOOD START

Under the impetus of generally favorable weather the soybean crop was making rapid growth in the first of July and the **condition was above average.** Stands were good and outlook for weed control was also good most places.

Hot weather with well-spaced rains in northern areas pushed the crop ahead rapidly during June. **Moisture deficient areas west of the Mississippi River seemed to be holding their own.**

Heavy rains improved the outlook in Minnesota. Missouri appeared to be in good shape except for moisture deficiencies in the northwest.

Growing conditions and the advancement of the crop in general in the South appeared to be the best for several years. Dry soil conditions were reported in South Carolina and Virginia.

But the threat of drought still held over the Cornbelt as far east as Illinois. Stated Walley Agricultural Service, Fort Wayne, Ind.: "Rarely do we have such a large acrege of good looking crops and at the same time such widespread complaints about unfavorable local crop conditions. **'Spotted' unfavorable areas are large enough to materially cut down our total crop production."**

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's first report on planted acreage for 1956 will be out July 10, before you read this. Our reports indicate **there are more soybean acres than last year, but perhaps not as many as indicated by USDA in March.**

K. A. Standing, Ontario Soya Bean Growers' Marketing Board, sees a 15% increase in acreage in southwestern Ontario.

SPOT REPORTS

Ideal weather and moisture conditions with the crop normal or better in north Mississippi County, Ark., are reported by County Agent Keith W. Bilbrey.

Russell S. Davis, Clayton, in west central Illinois, reports ideal moisture and growing conditions with the crop well advanced, and good stands. Says Davis: **"Showers and warm nights have pushed growth ahead rapidly.** Those planted in early May have blossoms, and those drilled solid in early June have ground well covered. Weed control should not be too difficult."

J. W. Huegely, Huegely Elevator Co., Nashville, in southwestern Illinois, reports perfect weather and moisture. Five percent of the acreage will have to be replanted.

Glenn Pogeler, North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association, Mason City: "This week's rain badly needed. Surface moisture fair, subsoil dry. Condition of crop 5 days ahead of normal. Beans very clean of weeds."

R. E. Hodgson, Waseca, Minn., reports 3 weeks of rain with no cultivation possible in many fields and some rain damage. **Subsoil moisture is much better** and beans generally look good.

W. T. McKinney, Anguilla, Sharkey County, Miss., reports stands excellent, growth the best in several years. Plants have unusually healthy appearance. Johnsongrass and morning glory are infesting most fields.

Maurice Maze, MFA Cooperative Grain & Feed Co., Mexico, Mo., reports the weather good and the moisture supply about right. In some instances where planted early, beans are in full bloom and beginning to pod. Most sections are in good shape as to weeds.

H. V. Latham, Latham Seed & Equipment Co., Belhaven, N. C.: "We have the most perfect stand of soybeans in our territory the writer remembers in his 30 years as grower and dealer. Moisture conditions ideal. Foliage of bean plants most luxuriant we have ever grown. Stands perfect."

Louis Groh & Son, Clay Bank, Va.: "Very dry here both surface and subsoil. If we get any rain there will be more acreage planted. Condition of crop 85% of normal."

K. A. Standing, Chatham, Ontario: "Adequate to excessive moisture supply. Crop delayed by 3 weeks' late planting but catching up rapidly. Weeds excessive."

MARKET OUTLOOK

Some trade sources believe the edible oils markets are overreacting on the low side after having gone too high a couple of months ago, and **look for an early upturn.**

Washington sources think prices are too low now for the prospective supply and demand situation for 1956-57. If all the P. L. 480 export programs come through, prices should strengthen.

Washington sources say **a narrower price spread between lard and edible oils is likely the coming year.** Less lard may be used in shortening than now. This might help cottonseed and soybean oil prices some.

Processors crushed 24.6 million bushels of soybeans in May, down only 600,000 from April's crush of 25.2 million bushels, reports Bureau of the Census. Processors still had on hand sufficient supplies for 2 months' operation at the end of May. (See complete table on page 33.) Some mills are reported down for vacations.

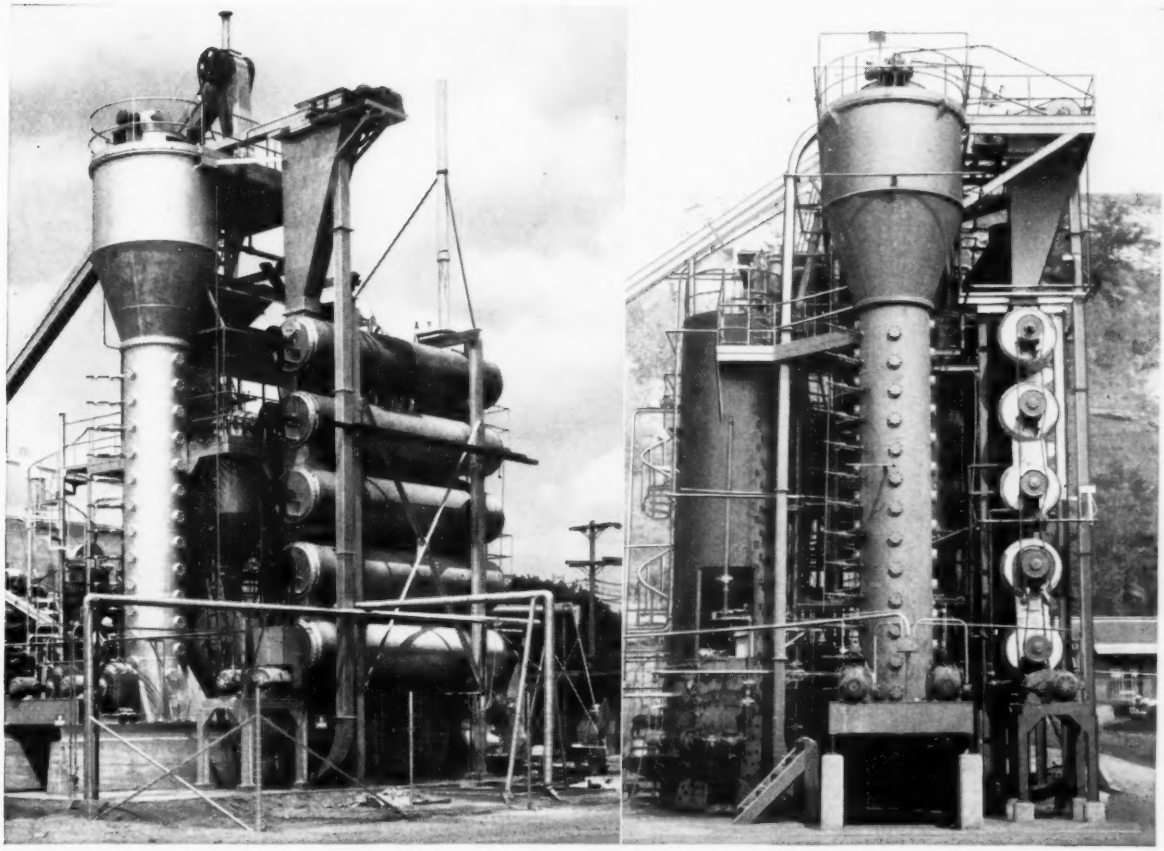
PROBLEMS OF QUALITY

Apparently real progress is being made in solving quality problems of U. S. soybeans in both Asiatic and European markets. The joint European-U. S. investigation team, who checked soybeans being loaded in vessels at U. S. ports, then being unloaded in Europe, reports that the tests **"demonstrated quite conclusively that the present (grading) methods in use on both sides, when practiced conscientiously by skilled operators, will give closely corresponding results as regards control of foreign material."** We will carry a more complete report later.

The Japanese are also happier with the quality of U. S. beans. (See Walley's report on page ————).

	Cash prices June 29
Soybeans, No. 2 yellow, Chicago, bu.	$ 2.79
Soybean oil meal, Decatur, ton	59.00
Soybean oil, crude, Decatur, lb.	.12¾

	Cash price to farmers for No. 1 soybeans June 29	Price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans June 29	Retail cash price for bagged soybean oil meal June 29
Del.		$2.90	
Ill.	$2.63@ $2.79		$68@ $70
Ind.	2.58	2.69	80
Iowa	2.53		82
Kans.	2.60@ 2.65	2.65	72@ 80
Ky.	2.62		71.70
La.	2.25		65
Miss.		2.65	
Mo.	2.58		76
N. C.		2.55	
Ohio	2.65		
Tenn.		2.60	
Ontario		2.42	



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CLOSEUP view of an infested area.

PHOTOMICROGRAPH of soybean root with nematode cysts attached. Cyst at lower right has egg masses attached. These are difficult to see with the naked eye.

Nematode Quarantine in N.C.

A QUARANTINE of the soybean cyst nematode in southeastern North Carolina was promulgated by the North Carolina State Department of Agriculture following a public hearing at Raleigh in March.

The nematode was first found severely damaging soybeans at Castle Hayne, New Hanover County, N. C., in 1954. It has been identified as *Heterodera glycines* Inchinohe.

To date the pest has been found on 68 farms in Hanover and Pender Counties, involving 1,202 acres, with Castle Hayne as the center of infection. So far as is known, this pest is confined to that area, but uncontrolled it could pose a serious threat to the nation's soybean industry. The importance of making known any new outbreaks so they may be dealt with promptly and effectively is pointed out by Joseph F. Spears, in charge of the golden nematode project for the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Hicksville, L. I., New York.

It is possible for up to five generations of this nematode to mature in one crop of soybeans. Yields were so low on several infested fields last year that some owners did not attempt to harvest the crop.

The only other known occurrences of this pest are in Japan, Korea, and China-Manchuria.

The quarantine in North Carolina requires that farm machinery, implements and other equipment used on infested fields must be thoroughly washed to remove all soil before moving to noninfected fields.

The N. C. Department of Agriculture also recommends to growers in the infested area that they do not grow susceptible crops such as snap beans, annual lespedeza or common vetch as well as soybeans on land infested with the nematode.

The Castle Hayne area is also a flower growing center producing narcissus, daffodils and gladioli. There has been considerable concern about shipping bulbs from known infested fields as a possible means of spreading the nematode. The bulbs are not hosts of the nematode, but they may be carriers of the cysts. The quarantine regulations prohibit true bulbs, corms or rhizomes from being moved out of the quarantined area until at least 60 days after digging and after they have been thoroughly cleaned of soil.

Growers and agricultural workers are urged to watch for any unexplained damage to soybean plantings. Diseased areas may range from small spots to entire fields. Plants severely attacked are usually stunted and the foliage becomes prematurely yellow.

Roots of infected plants have numerous lemon-shaped female nematodes and cysts attached to them. These are small, but they can be seen with the naked eye. They range in color from white to yellow to brown, depending on the age of the nematode. The brown nematodes are dead females transformed into tough, durable cysts filled with eggs. The cyst protects the eggs throughout the winter months.

Since other diseases may cause stunting and yellowing of the soybean plant, positive identification rests on finding nematodes living on the plant roots.

For further information see, The Soybean Cyst Nematode, Extension Folder No. 126, North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C., or write U. S. Department of Agriculture, Plant Pest Control Branch, Washington, D. C.

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That's the Harvestor you asked for . . . and *that's* the Harvestor Minneapolis-Moline has built! This all-new SP-168 tackles harvest jobs in a big new way, to *do* more and *make* more, every harvest hour!

Hydraulic power steering makes the roughest, hilliest field like smooth, level pavement! The same dual control stick regulates header height hydraulically, and control ground speed through the Powerflow drive. Automotive-type clutch, brakes, gear-shift, engine controls and grain tank unloader are right where the farmer wants them.

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The SP-168—is available in 12-, 13- and 14-foot header sizes and 8-foot pickup models. It's loaded with advantages to make every harvest pay better.

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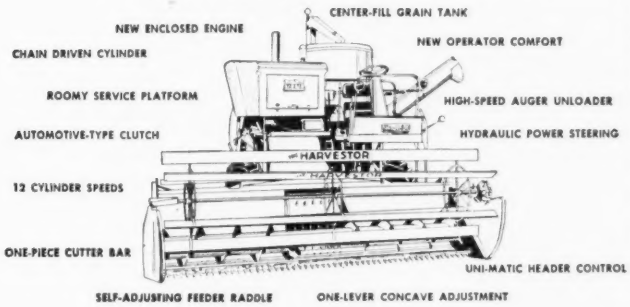

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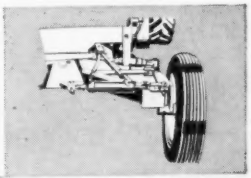

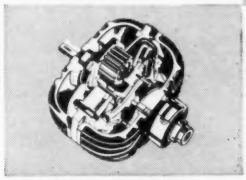

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An Outbreak of Fusarium Root Rot Last Year[1]—

Soybean Diseases in Iowa in 1955

By JOHN M. DUNLEAVY[2]
Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Iowa State College

FUSARIUM root rot, stem canker, bacterial blight, bacterial pustule and pod and stem blight were diseases of importance on soybeans, in Iowa in 1955.

Two disease surveys were made during the growing season. The first was made July 11 and 12 and covered 28 of Iowa's 99 counties. The area surveyed included the heaviest soybean producing areas of the state. The second survey was conducted Sept. 27 and 28 and covered the same area, although different fields were examined. A total of 111 soybean fields were examined during both surveys and the average distance between fields examined was approximately 15 miles.

Fusarium root rot was the most commonly observed disease during the early survey (Fig. 1). Fields were rated on a disease severity score ranging from 1 (no disease) to 5 (entire root discolored) (Table 1). Ninety-five percent of the fields observed had the disease present. Entire or extensive portions of fields were affected in almost all cases.

A general depression of plant vigor was obvious in many of the class 4 fields where stands were usually poor and plant height erratic. One to 3-foot gaps in the rows frequently occurred in such fields and occasional dead seedlings were uncovered in the soil in these gaps. Diseased fields could easily be observed from a distance in early July because of row gaps and the depression of plant growth adjacent to the gaps.

Later in the season, however, gaps were filled by nearby plants, and roots had to be pulled and examined in order to determine if infection had taken place. The smaller plants usually proved to be the most severely infected.

General observations of diseased fields during August and September were made. Severely diseased plants were quite stunted and were overgrown by more vigorous plants. Iowa experienced a drought during this period and the more seriously diseased plants were killed because their root systems were unable to obtain sufficient water (Fig. 2).

Bacterial blight was the second most commonly observed disease in the early survey. It was found in greater than trace amounts in 28% of the fields observed. Most of the diseased fields recorded were in northern and northwestern Iowa. Twenty-five percent of the fields were in class 2/2 (light spotting on the lower half of the plant) and 3% in class 3/2 (moderate spotting on the lower half of the plant). The disease appeared unusually late after prolonged rainy periods during the last of June and in early July.

Other diseases encountered in the early survey were yellow bean mosaic (0.5% in one field and trace amounts in six others), downy mildew (trace in three fields) and Rhizoctonia root rot (one field).

Pod and stem blight was observed in 63% of the fields in the September survey. In most cases, infected plants had been killed by the fungus but the fungus had not yet formed the black fruiting bodies on stems that characterize the disease. Isolations made from 48 diseased stems from 12 locations in Iowa yielded the pod and stem blight fungus. Pod and stem blight is usually an unimportant disease in Iowa.

A few late planted fields in northern and central Iowa had plants injured by frost in the upper one-fourth to one-half of the stem. Pod and stem blight developed in the dead tissues and spread downward into the living portion of the stem forming black fruiting bodies as it did so. This disease was also encountered in tops of soybean stems that had been killed by tobacco ring spot virus (bud blight) but fungus movement into living tissue was considerably slower than in the case just cited.

Additional diseases observed on the September survey were brown stem rot, downy mildew, stem canker and bacterial pustule. The prevalence of brown stem rot was unusually high with 23% of the fields with infected plants. Percentage infection of plants for individual fields ranged from 9 to 63. Downy mildew was found only in northern Iowa on the variety Blackhawk. Stem canker prevalence, as in 1954, continued to be low. This disease was found only in northern and central Iowa. Percentage of plants killed in individual fields ranged from 1% to 4%, whereas percentage of plants infected ranged from 4% to 17%. Bacterial pustule was most prevalent in southern Iowa. Number of pustules per leaf ranged from 1% to 6% and from 10% to 30% of the leaves were infected.

Table 1. Percentage of fields found in each of 5 severity classes of Fusarium root rot in Iowa, July 11-12, 1955.

Disease severity on roots	Severity class	Percent
no disease	1	5
1 small external lesion	2	42
1/3 of root infected	3	42
2/3 of root infected	4	11
entire root discolored	5	0

[1] Joint contribution from the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and the Field Crops Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Journal Paper No. J-2892 of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa. Project No. 1179. [2] Plant Pathologist

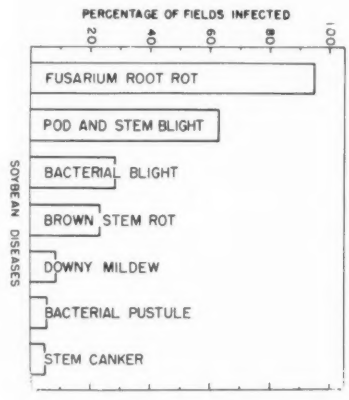

Figure 1. Relative incidence of soybean diseases in Iowa in 1955.

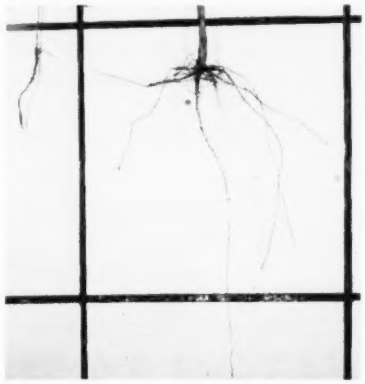

Figure 2. Fusarium root rot of soybeans. The plant on the left is infected, that on the right healthy. Note the completely rotted main root and poorly developed lateral roots of the infected plant. Lines delimit 1 square foot.

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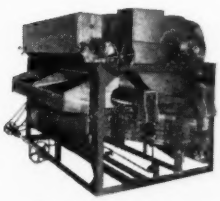

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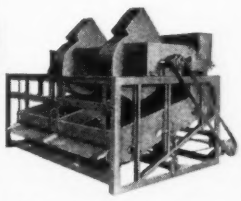

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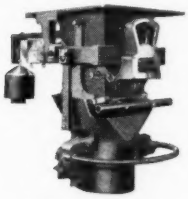

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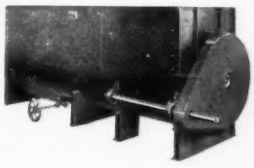

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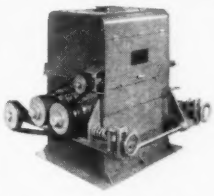

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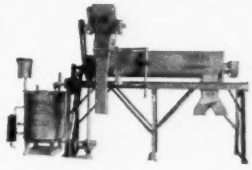

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Humko Plant in Convention City

OF INTEREST to people who attend the combined processor-producer soybean meetings at Urbana Aug. 13-15 will be the multi-million dollar vegetable oils processing plant of HumKo Co. now under construction at Champaign.

The plant is scheduled for completion by mid-1957 and will increase HumKo's capacity by more than 50%. About 300 men and women will be employed. The firm states the most modern processing equipment available for vegetable oils will be installed.

The HumKo Co. was founded in Memphis in 1930. It manufactures shortening, salad oils and vegetable oils used in the manufacture of margarine. Herbert Humphrey, chairman of the board, says Illinois, the nation's leading producer of soybeans, is a logical site for the plant, since soybean oil is one of HumKo's principal raw materials.

The architect's sketch of the proposed plant at Champaign is shown above.

Champaign is also the site of one of Swift & Co.'s six soybean processing plants. H. S. Byrd, who is well known in the industry, is the manager.

Says Solving U. S. Quality Problems

"YOU MAY remember that, when this question of U. S. soybeans was first raised, they were arriving in Europe seriously contaminated with dirt or trash," said Guy Chipperfield, president of the International Association of Seed Crushers, London, England, in his annual review before the association at Lucerne, Switzerland, in June.

"The use of Federal Appeal Certificates by European buyers following our Copenhagen Congress resulted in definite improvement and, following continued representations from us as well as other interested parties, the U. S. Department of Agriculture took a step to reduce the maximum percentage of impurities allowed in the various grades by 1%.

"The effect of this has been most encouraging, for the American practice of adding trash up to the maximum allowed by the standards has far less scope with the reduced limits.

"European crushers had been accustomed to clean Manchurian yellow beans for 20 years or more before exports started from America. All we ask is that U. S. No. 2 yellow, which still appears to be the best grade obtainable for export, should not exceed 2% of foreign or non-soya matter when sampled on arrival, that they should in fact be yellow beans.

"As regards color, we have the problem of the green varieties and the problem of the purple-stained beans. I do feel that green beans should not be sold as yellow, but as green beans if at all practicable.

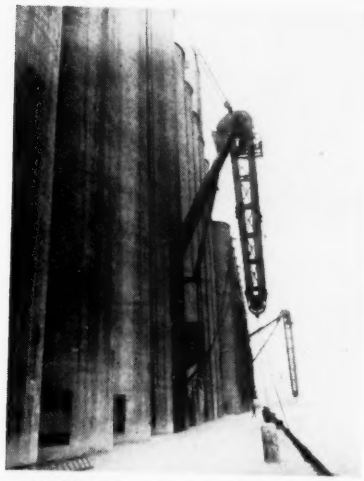
"So far as purple-stained beans are concerned, it is true that the effect of the fungus appears to be superficial but they are damaged beans all the same and nobody is going to eye them without feeling that they represent a potential source of trouble.

"We are very glad to be able to welcome here J. W. J. Stedman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and George Strayer, the indefatigable executive vice president of the American Soybean Association. With the cooperation of these gentlemen and our own panel members, I am optimistic enough to think that any outstanding difficulties of any importance can now be solved."

Eat More Margarine

The British continue to eat more margarine than butter, according to a report from the International Federation of Agricultural Producers.

It is estimated that the British are eating about 17.8 pounds of margarine per person and about 14.7 pounds of butter. In prewar days the British ate an average of 24.7 pounds of butter per person and 8.7 pounds of margarine.



DOCKSIDE view of Glidden's new 6.5-million-bushel terminal grain elevator. Each of two unloading legs can remove 20,000 bushels of grain per hour from lake vessels and barges.

Glidden Opens New Terminal

THE GLIDDEN CO. June 13 officially opened its new 6,500,000-bushel terminal grain elevator on the Calumet River at Chicago. The new structure is the second largest of its kind in the Chicago switching area, and is capable of handling 700,000 bushels of grain in eight hours.

On hand for the opening was the entire Glidden board of directors, headed by Dwight P. Joyce, chairman and president of the company.

Erected at a cost of $6 million, the new terminal grain elevator is located on a 20-acre site where 117th Street meets the Calumet River. With its completion, Glidden possesses approximately 13% of the present grain storage capacity in Chicago, world's grain storage center.

Served by railroads, trucks transporting grain from the Midwest farm areas, as well as by lake vessels and barges, the Glidden elevator is strategically situated in what should be one of the major centers of world shipping when the St. Lawrence Seaway is completed.

Glidden also has under construction, for completion by Sept. 1, two truck-to-barge elevators that will act as feeders for the new terminal. These will be located at Lockport and Seneca, Ill.

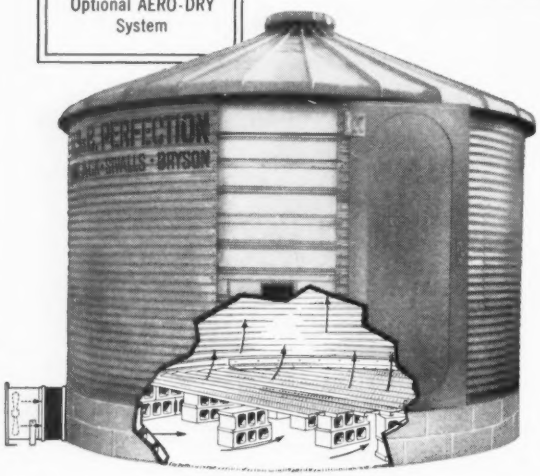
All of Glidden's grain and soybean processing operations are centered in the company's Chemurgy division, which is headquartered in Chicago, and which was created to integrate all of the company's industrial-agricultural units.

Operations of Glidden's Chemurgy division are under the direction of Willard C. Lighter, a vice president and a director of the company.

FOR 1,000 BUSHELS...
Or Any Amount

Typical "on-the-farm" BS&B PERFECTION Grain Bin installations may range from a single bin upwards to 40 or 50, as shown in the photo above. One AERO-DRY System can serve several bins simultaneously.

Cutaway Shows The BS&B "PERFECTION" GRAIN BIN With Optional AERO-DRY System



Your Safest Crop Storage

Feature for feature and price for price, you simply can't find a better grain bin than BS&B PERFECTION! Available in all sizes from 1,000 to 3,300 bu. capacity, their tight-fitting corrugated construction effectively seals out moisture, rodents, fowl and vermin.

Farmers everywhere are discovering the true economy of storing their wheat, oats, barley, rice, corn, soybean, grain sorghum and other crops right on the farm in PERFECTION Grain Bins —and holding them there until market conditions are right for selling at maximum profit.

PERFECTION AERO-DRY SYSTEMS are available as *optional* equipment with PERFECTION GRAIN BINS for drying your crop safely and efficiently, without heat, and maintaining it that way indefinitely. AERO-DRY can also be purchased separately for use in bins you already have in service.

Both PERFECTION GRAIN BINS and AERO-DRY SYSTEMS are easily financed under ASC, and are 100% tax deductible! For detailed information contact your nearest BS&B PERFECTION Dealer, or write to...

Always Look For BS&B PERFECTION ...The Bin With The Golden Crown!

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Please send me complete information on BS&B PERFECTION GRAIN BINS and PERFECTION AERO-DRY SYSTEMS.

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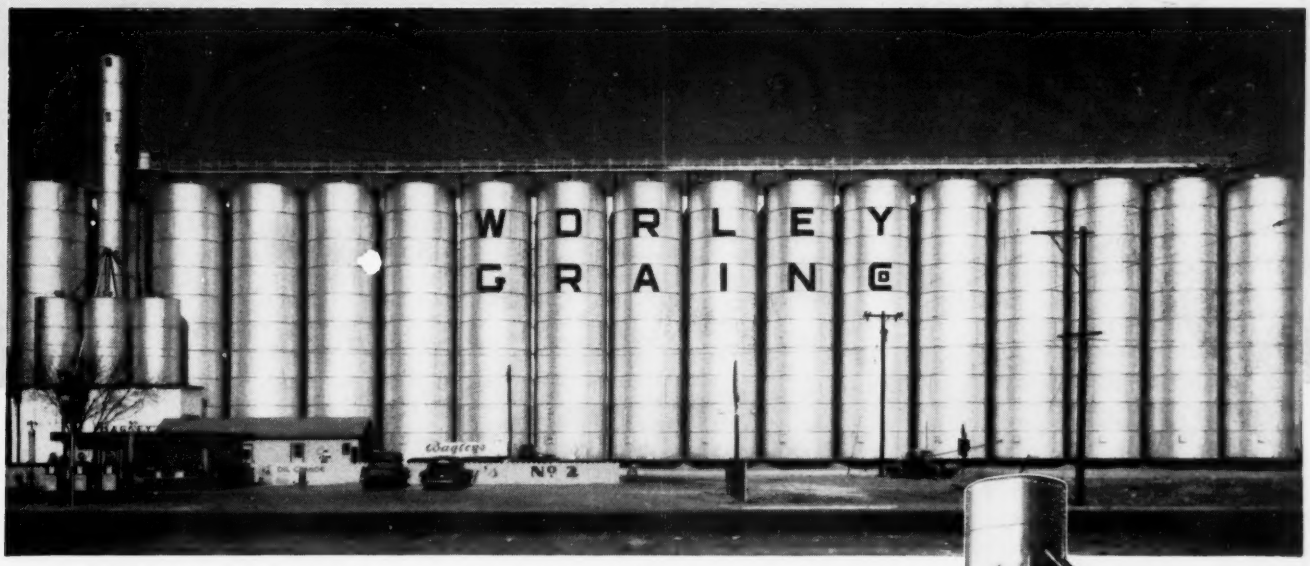
BLACK, SIVALLS

Agricultural Division — Dept. **8-10-AM 7**

...1,000,000 BUSHELS...
In Between...



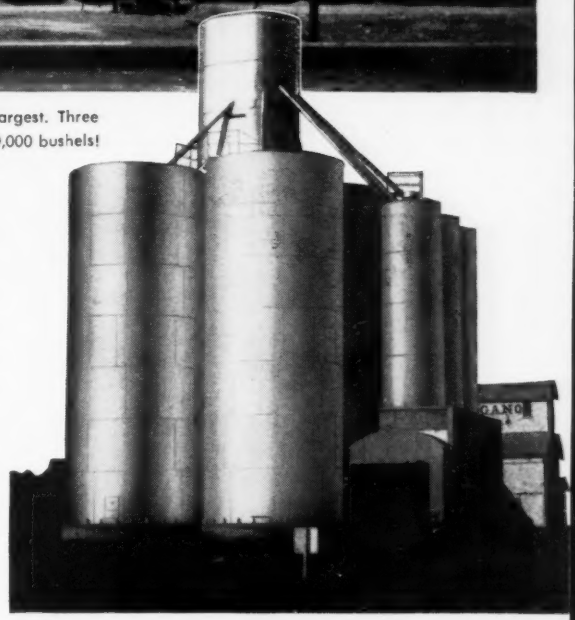
This 800,000 bushel Bolted Steel Grain Tank installation by BS&B is probably the world's largest. Three other installations for the same company bring their total storage capacity to more than 2,000,000 bushels!

Equipment Is Always BS&B!

For the larger commercial type grain storage installation, BS&B BOLTED STEEL GRAIN TANKS have proved themselves to grain men all over the country to be the soundest investment they can make in new storage facilities because:

1. **They afford absolute protection against moisture and vermin.**
2. **They give the greatest possible fire protection.**
3. **They provide cleaner, safer grain storage.**
4. **They are faster and less expensive to erect.**
5. **They are more economical to operate.**
6. **Because they are steel, insurance rates are lower on the grain stored in them.**

If you are in the market for extra grain storage capacity this year, we'll gladly send you full information or have our Representative call. Address your inquiry to...



More nearly typical of today's country elevator type of installation is this group of BS&B Bolted Steel Grain Tanks which will handle up to 71,190 bushels.

& BRYSON, INC.

7500 East 12th Street Kansas City 26, Missouri

Beckham Heads Oil Mill Association

TRI-STATES Oil Mill Superintendents Association closed a well-attended 31st annual convention in Biloxi, Miss., June 7 by selecting Otis M. Beckham, Osceola Products Corp., Osceola, Ark., to succeed E. E. Kressenberg, Chickasaw Oil Mill, Memphis, Tenn., as president.

Otis M. Beckham

The 1957 convention will be in Memphis, with B. C. Lundy, Greenville Oil Works, Greenville, Miss., as general chairman next June 5 and 6. The association will return to Biloxi, Miss., in June 1958 for the 33rd convention.

Other officers elected in Biloxi were: E. A. Gaulding, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Jackson, Miss., first vice president; Harry Southall, Southern Cotton Oil Co., secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Castillow, corresponding secretary; O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Memphis, assistant secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. Easley, assistant corresponding secretary.

Talk on solvent processing of soybeans, Expeller operations, and screw press operations were given respectively by Jack Tennent, Galesburg Soya Products Co.; John W. Dunning, V. D. Anderson Co.; and A. H. Burner, French Oil Mill Machinery Co.

Hackleman Honored by Illinois Association

J. C. HACKLEMAN, professor of crops extension of the department of agronomy, University of Illinois, and Mrs. Hackleman were honored on Tuesday evening, June 19, at a banquet in the Illini Union on the University campus, by members of the Illinois Crop Improvement Association and friends from throughout the country. Professor Hackleman retires from the University as of Sept. 1, after being a member of its staff since 1919—38 years of service in the field of crops extension. He has been closely connected with the association since it was organized in 1922, serving as its secretary-treasurer until 1937 and since then as the chairman of its agronomy advisory committee.

Two of the leading extension agronomists of the country, who are close friends of the Hacklemans, spoke of his accomplishments on the program. They were Keller Beeson of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., and A. L. Clapp of Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans. Dean Louis B. Howard, dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, and Dr. M. B. Russell, head of the department of agronomy of the University of Illinois also spoke on the program.

J. R. "Bob" Huey, now president of the American Seed Trade Association, who has been a director of the Illinois Crop Improvement Association, was the master of ceremonies.

Professor Hackleman will join the staff of the Illinois Crop Improvement Association as its public relations officer on Sept. 1. He will maintain his office in the home of the Association, 110 West Green St., Urbana.

Suez Canal Traffic

NORTHBOUND soybean traffic through the Suez Canal reached a total of 3.6 million bushels in March of this year, reports Foreign Crops and Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is the biggest monthly total since July 1951 and an increase of more than 80% from the same month last year.

Total shipments of soybeans for January through March of this year were 7.3 million bushels as compared with 6.5 million during the same period of 1955.

In reaching a total of 313,000 short tons in March, oil-bearing materials passing northward through the Canal surpassed the 1933-37 average for the first time since the war.

now *flowable* Stauffer-CAPTAN CONCENTRATE...

...to give you a *five-way* better seed treatment!

1. *Easiest to Handle.* Just pour into the treater and you are ready to treat. No pre-agitation, and it stays in suspension.

2. *Finest Grind.* Because the solids are wet milled, the dry residue is finer than any other seed treatment compound *... under 2 microns in particle diameter.* This means better, more complete seed coverage, even when the seed coat is scratched or cracked.

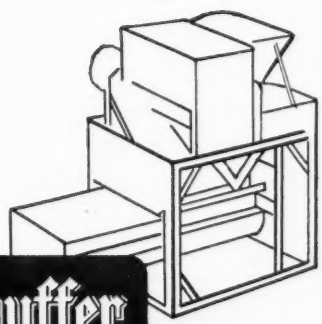
3. *Dusts and Odors Eliminated.* Being a liquid there are no irritating odors and dangerous dusts when mixed in the treater.

4. *Extremely Adhesive.* "Dust-off" reduced to a minimum, *without* sacrifice of lubricating effect, so necessary for smooth, even planting.

5. *No Extra "Sticker" Needed.* Sets up quickly and when dry covers the seed with a uniform, tenacious residue, complete protection in wet or cold weather without adding any additional "sticker".

TO SERVE YOU BETTER . . . Stauffer Chemical Company has selected Corn States Hybrid Service to service seedsmen with this new product as well as other formulations of Stauffer-CAPTAN. Corn States has a representative in your area. Call on him. He will be glad to show you how Stauffer-CAPTAN will give your seed a chance to perform to its best potential.

Fill in the coupon below for more facts — or ask a representative to call.



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Solved Meal Problem

THE INHERENT dusty nature of soybean oil meal creates problems, both for processors and feeders.

In finished soybean oil meal, dust arises as a result of particles smaller than 80 mesh—and these particles occur in 4 or 5% of the product in normal production. To combat this, these fractional "fines" must be separated, pelletized, and returned to the finished product.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., at Bellevue, Ohio, was faced with the twin problems of:

1—Dirty storage sheds and unpleasant working conditions due to the dust.

2—A high amount of product loss through dust escaping.

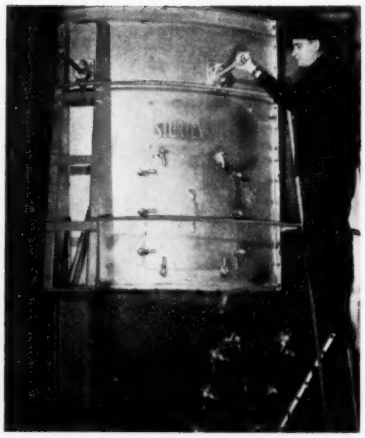
Careful investigation resulted in the installation of an Airten 10-foot-diameter Air Separator of the Sturtevant Mill Co., Boston, Mass., which assures a standardized dust-free product.

It was imperative that the separation process remove mainly 80 mesh and finer material. Taking out too much of the larger sized particles in addition to dust and fines would necessitate increase in pelleting capacity and this would be both expensive and impractical.

The principle of air separation consists of the exact regulation and control of centrifugal force and air currents, one counteracting and overbalancing the other to such nicety that by simple adjustments, coarser sizes are rejected. The efficiency of operation depends on the reliable accuracy of these adjustments.

The unit receives meal and dust right from the finished meal screens at a rate of approximately 85 tons an hour. Terrific volumes of meal have to be handled because the Bellevue plant loads meal 8 hours a day, 5 days a week.

Dust containing fines goes into a discharge chute which carries it to the pelleting machines. The pellets are then ground and recirculated entering the air separator with the feed stream, raising the total load to 95 tons an hour. The controlled-size meal goes to the finished packaging operation and the cycle is complete.



STURTEVANT Air Separator, which separates 95 tons of material every working hour, is now in use at Spencer Kellogg's Bellevue, Ohio, soybean processing plant.

Cargill Elevator

Plans for immediate construction of a 100,000-bushel waterfront grain elevator at Michigan City, Ind., have been announced by Cargil, Inc. The new installation, to be in operation before the end of 1956, is designed to enable more efficient movement of grain from the producing areas of Indiana, western Ohio and southern Michigan to Chicago and Eastern ports.

Stauffer-Corn States Sign Contract

SIGNING CONTRACT. (Left to right) Robert Wolfe, partner Corn States; John H. Kennedy, Stauffer eastern agricultural chemicals sales manager; John Spence, partner Corn States; and Daniel J. Keating, vice president and general manager of Stauffer's agricultural chemicals division.

STAUFFER Chemical Co., New York, and Corn States Hybrid Service, Des Moines, Iowa, have signed an agreement whereby Corn States is appointed service and sales agents of Stauffer's seed protectants, including Captan seed treater, east of the Rockies.

The new arrangement creates in the words of the principals, "an effective combination of the extensive agricultural research facilities maintained by Stauffer and the marketing and technical service resources of the Corn States organization."

Stauffer has major research centers at Los Altos, Calif., Richmond, Calif., Torrance, Calif., and Chauncey, N. Y. Corn States has resident field specialists in some 22 agricultural areas.

SHANZER DRIER TURNS WET GRAIN INTO EXTRA PROFIT FOR MINNESOTA OPERATOR

A Shanzer Drier has played a big part in the expanded service of the Kandiyohi Farmers Union Elevator Company, Kandiyohi, Minnesota. Manager is Perry R. Haugen.

Here's how one elevator operator got maximum profit from 300,000 bushels of wet grain. Old drying methods were replaced by a new Shanzer '30' Drier; previous drying time (and man hour requirements) were cut approximately in half; overall drying uniformity and quality were improved, wet grain was turned into net gain!

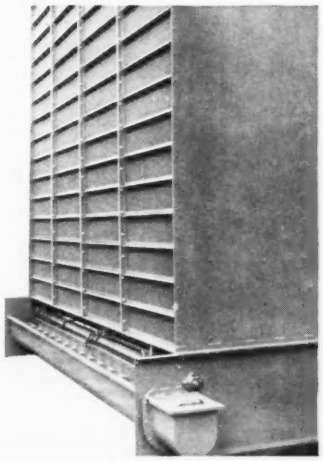
Mr. Perry R. Haugen, Manager of the Kandiyohi Farmers Union Elevator Company, Kandiyohi, Minnesota, writes—"This past season, our new Shanzer Drier enabled us to do 150,000 bushels of custom drying, plus 150,000 bushels of our own wet corn. We got faster, more efficient drying from our Shanzer Drier... and at low cost. I've operated different driers through the years and I find nothing matches a Shanzer."

Why not give *your* operation this profit boost? Take the risk out of wet grain for both you and your customers. A Shanzer Drier will handle all the grains in your area, and there's a model that's just right for your needs. Send today for full information.

MEET EARLE G. HARDING VETERAN SHANZER SALES ENGINEER

Mr. Harding, like other Shanzer full time drier specialists, is well qualified to give you complete planning assistance. His 14 years of experience in the grain processing industry includes expert knowledge of drier layout, flow problems and special handling equipment. Let this kind of experience and service help put your expansion plans into operation. Write for the name of the Shanzer representative nearest you. No obligation, of course.

ONLY SHANZER OFFERS SCREEN COLUMN DESIGN



Warm air does the drying! And one method...Shanzer's screen column... provides more air per bushel of grain in process than any other design. With greater air volume, higher capacities are obtained with *lower* temperatures; every kernel is thoroughly exposed to moisture-absorbing air. Shanzer vertical screen column design results in free-flowing, self-cleaning grain movement, eliminating abrasion and danger of material "hang-up" in the column. The exclusive Shanzer column assures uniform, safe drying of grain.

SAVE STEPS UP AND DOWN WITH A SHANZER MANLIFT

Here's quick, positive, vertical transit fabricated to your plant needs. Approved safety controls and solid construction throughout. Send for quotation... state height required, number of intermediate floors, type of current available and any special requirements or preferences.

GRAIN IN PROCESS VISIBLE AT ALL TIMES

With Shanzer's exclusive screen column design, the movement of grain through the *entire drying and cooling column* is easily seen. With this "inspection at a glance" you *know* immediately if any foreign material has entered the column. This added safety factor is not possible when grain movement is masked by metal walls or other ordinary type construction.

COOLER SECTION REQUIRES LESS SPACE IN SHANZER DRIERS

Thin-column design affords complete drying and rapid movement of grain through the drier. Because of the shorter exposure time to the warm air actual grain temperature *remains lower.* Thus, complete cooling is accomplished in less space, so more of the column is utilized for drying! Screen column efficiency works both ways... in drying and in cooling... for lowest operating costs.

SHANZER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Designers and Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Grain Driers, Bucket Elevators, Conveyors and Manlift Elevators

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CROP REPORT

1956 Crop Outlook Generally Good

THE 1956 soybean crop on the whole was planted at a normal planting date or earlier and was off to a good start by the last of June.

The planting season was quite late in Ohio and Ontario and there was still a small acreage to be planted. But high June temperatures caused a general improvement of crop conditions there. Some plantings were still to be made on river bottoms and other small flooded areas in North Central states.

Soybeans were being planted after small grains in the South in late June.

Soil moisture was still spotted in Illinois with subsoil deficiencies still being reported in central and northern areas.

Iowa had rains in June but not enough to overcome subsoil deficiencies. There was some shortage of subsoil moisture in Minnesota, and the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma were still dry. Reports were good from Missouri and most Midsouth and Southeastern states.

Spot reports from Soybean Digest crop reporters:

Alabama. E. E. Purvis, Baldwin Oil Mill, Foley (6-21): Planting date 20% behind normal. 5-10% acreage increase over 1955. 60% to be planted due to wet weather. Present weather conditions and moisture supply above normal. Condition of crop excellent.

Arkansas. Paul C. Hughes, Farmers Soybean Corp., Blytheville (6-21): 3-5% increase in acreage. We got all the soybean acreage we could here, less corn, cotton and small grain. Rain will get a stand of soybeans behind small grain. We could have the biggest crop yet. Outlook for weed control very good. More chopping than usual.

L. M. Humphrey, R. L. Dortch Seed Farms, Scott (6-20): Acreage about as expected. Some increase due to smaller plantings of milo. We had a very fine 3-inch spell of rain last week. Conditions excellent, but a little late due to dry weather before last rain. Very few weeds now.

Illinois. W. V. Simmons, Quincy Soybean Products Co., Quincy (6-21): 5% increase in acreage. Small acreage to be planted account lack of moisture. Scattered rains last few days. Ample for time being but need rain frequently. Subsoil moisture very low. Unusually clean of weeds.

L. E. Kennedy, president, Kennedy's Grain Elevator, Inc., Newton (6-19): 1956 acreage about same as 1955. Weather conditions wet. Soil moisture very good. Condition of crop above average.

Indiana. Chester B. Biddle, Remington: Maybe some acreage increase, percentage difficult to determine. Corn support at $1.25 a factor. It seems that more people than usual are singing the praises of soybeans after last year's difficult cropping season. I have talked with various operators who planted beans July 1 and harvested 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Some of these beans were sold for $3 per bushel. Beans look better than for several years at this stage Soil conditions good, moisture adequate with ideal temperature. Area north of here some 15-20 miles not so good. Crawfordsville, Indianapolis, Lebanon areas south hard hit by water. Seed sales of soybeans this year very good. Germination big factor. In general stands are excellent.

J. B. Edmondson, Danville (6-21): 25-30% of acreage planted over after series of heavy rains. Hot, humid weather interspersed with thunder showers. Plenty of moisture. Condition of crop 5-10% below normal due to poor, spotted stands, and later replanted beans, which have made a remarkable growth.

Kansas. M. W. LeVier, Wichita (6-21): Moisture 9 inches short of normal. However, beans have been planted in very dry soil. With late reported rainfall I expect a lot of planting following wheat and barley. All points report plenty of seed on hand and no big demand.

Louisiana. Mark H. Brown, Lake Providence (6-20): Acreage about same as last year Rains have caused delay in planting late beans. Plenty of soil moisture. Early crop off to good start.

Minnesota. O. D. Bervig, manager Halstad Elevator Co., Inc., Halstad (northwestern Minnesota): Soybean acreage in this area has increased 75% over last year.

Howard E. Grow, Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., Faribault (6-21): Acreage increase of 5-10% over 1955. Surplus of surface moisture at present. Subsoil still lacking. Some uneven stands due to dry weather and poor germinating seed. More weeds than normal.

Missouri. Edward Tillman, Hayti (6-20): Stands are better than they have been at any time within my knowledge. Growth is very good. Almost all the beans have already been chopped and will be chopped at least one more time.

Carver Brown, Laddonia (6-21): Weather has been a bit dry but 2½-inch rain in 24 hours making ample moisture. Condition of crop 5% better than normal.

Nebraska. Dale W. Luther, county extension agent, Kearney (6-20): Looks now as if there will be a decrease of about 10% in acreage. Most soybeans irrigated and although weather has been extremely dry, stands are good. Rain last weekend improved conditions and crop should still be good with application of irrigation water.

North Dakota. Floyd Poyzer, manager Amenia Seed & Grain Co., Amenia (6-21): 100% increase in acreage in lower Red River Valley. Weather quite dry.

Ohio. Glen McIlroy, Irwin (6-20): Planting date week later than normal on average. Seems we have about a normal acreage of soybeans. The corn acreage is larger than normal, I think. Beans might be weedier than for some years. Moisture situation in this section is better at this date than for several years.

Ontario. R. H. Peck, River Canard (6-20): 15% increase in acreage. Planting date 10 days-2 weeks late. 15% acreage increase. Possibly 10% to plant. May be a small amount of replanting. Continuous hot weather could bring crop along almost to normal.

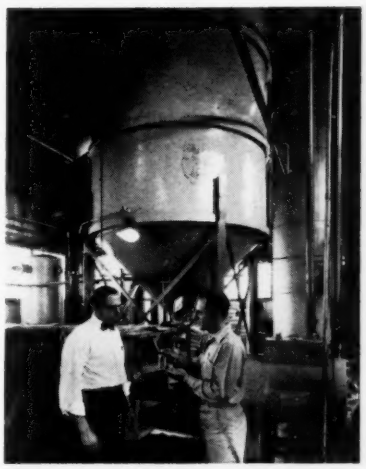
Cargill Completes Chicago Facilities

IMPROVED service to users of soybean oil products will result from new production facilities recently completed by Cargill, Inc., according to an announcement by Fred Seed, vice president in charge of the company's oil division.

A newly constructed modern refinery which makes possible a more complete line of oil products is now in full operation in connection with Cargill's soybean extraction plant on the Calumet River in Chicago, Seed said. It is equipped with DeLaval hermetic centrifuges.

The refinery, which was designed and built by Cargill engineers, is equipped for vacuum bleaching, soap stock acidulation, tanks for oil blowing, filtering and packaging. It includes facilities for loading out finished products in bulk or packaged, either by truck or rail.

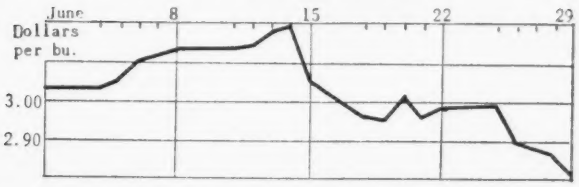
Seed said the new plant produces alkali-refined, bleached, degummed, non-break or blown oil for paints, alkyd resin producers and other industrial and edible users.



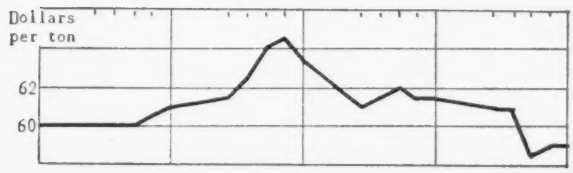
HENRY SANDVIG, superintendent of Cargill's Chicago soybean oil plant is being shown a sample of oil which has just been put through the newly installed bleaching process equipment, shown in the background. Refinery superintendent Albert Bleakley, right, has just completed a test on the oil.

DAILY MARKET PRICES

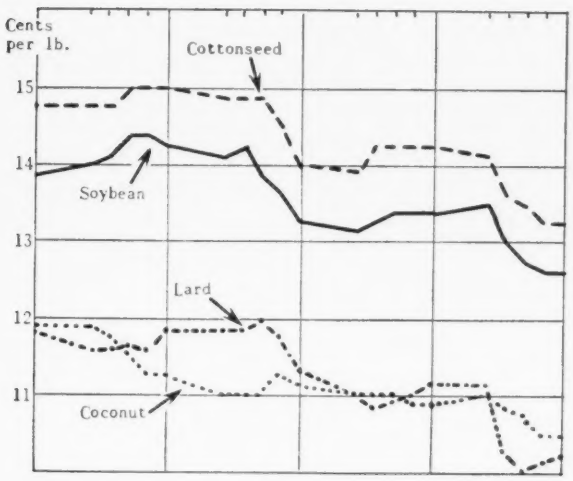
No. 2 Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard



JUNE saw further declines in soybeans and oil that had begun in May, and a drop in meal late in the month. Spot soybeans were off 44¢ from the seasonal high the first of May, while crude soybean oil dropped 4¢.

Lack of active export demand for soybean oil in the face of large speculative commitments was believed to have touched off the decline.

All markets remained unsettled and subject to considerable fluctuation awaiting more definite information on the size of the 1956 soybean crop acreage, the size of the carryover into the next crop year, and other factors.

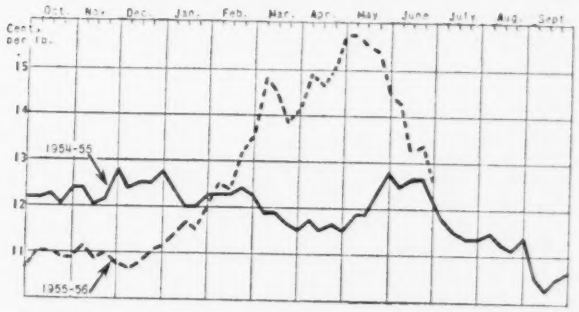
Weather was becoming a dominating factor in the markets, as usually happens this time of year. Reports of hot, dry weather in some areas and rains and favorable crop prospects in others each had their effect.

Bullish factors included reports that this year's exports of soybeans are now running 10 million bushels ahead of this time last year, the belief that exports will again be active this coming year, continued heavy processing operations during May, and substantial shipments of soybeans out of Chicago terminals to U. S. processors and to Canada.

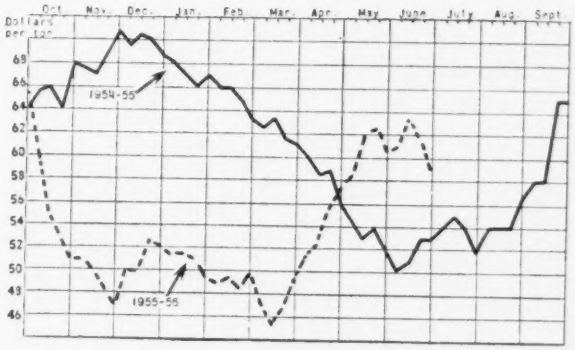
Bearish factors included a slow demand for meal and oil, reports that most processors have large enough supplies of beans to operate the greater part of the summer and others may curtail operations, and prospects of refiners cutting back operations.

TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close)

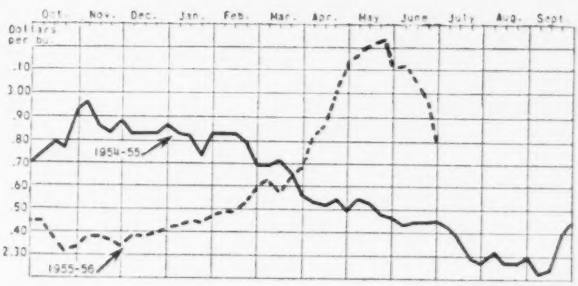
Near Futures Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur

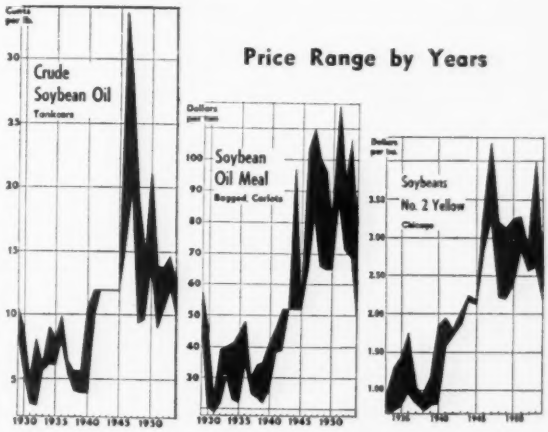


Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



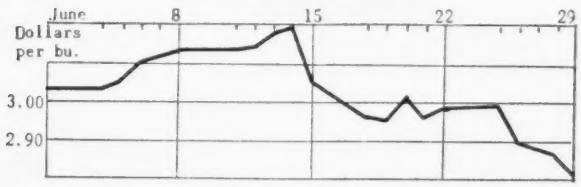
BYPRODUCTS. The price for soybean fatty acids remained at 15¼¢ a pound during June. Acid soybean soapstocks declined from 7¼¢ to 7⅛¢. Raw soybean soap stocks remained at 3¼¢.

Price Range by Years

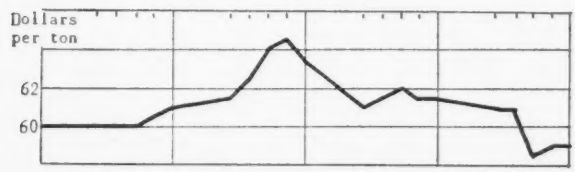


DAILY MARKET PRICES

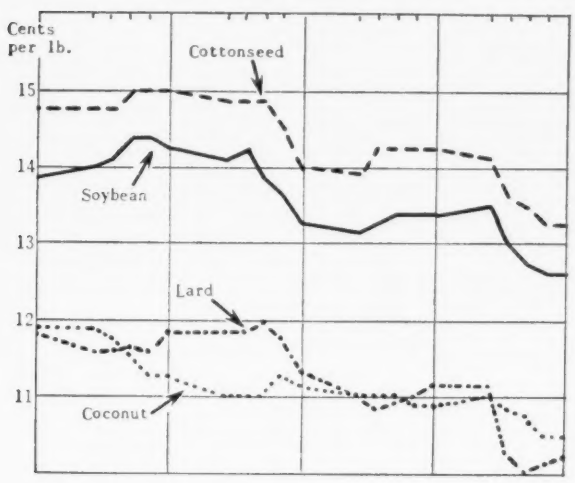
No. 2 Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard



JUNE saw further declines in soybeans and oil that had begun in May, and a drop in meal late in the month. Spot soybeans were off 44¢ from the seasonal high the first of May, while crude soybean oil dropped 4¢.

Lack of active export demand for soybean oil in the face of large speculative commitments was believed to have touched off the decline.

All markets remained unsettled and subject to considerable fluctuation awaiting more definite information on the size of the 1956 soybean crop acreage, the size of the carryover into the next crop year, and other factors.

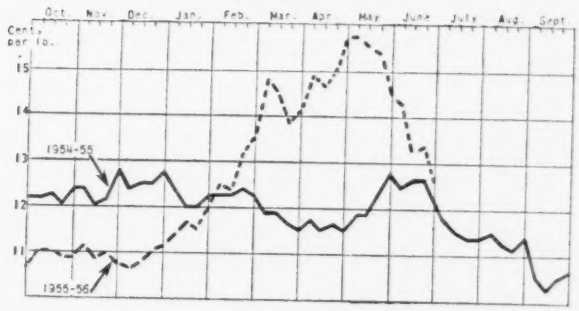
Weather was becoming a dominating factor in the markets, as usually happens this time of year. Reports of hot, dry weather in some areas and rains and favorable crop prospects in others each had their effect.

Bullish factors included reports that this year's exports of soybeans are now running 10 million bushels ahead of this time last year, the belief that exports will again be active this coming year, continued heavy processing operations during May, and substantial shipments of soybeans out of Chicago terminals to U. S. processors and to Canada.

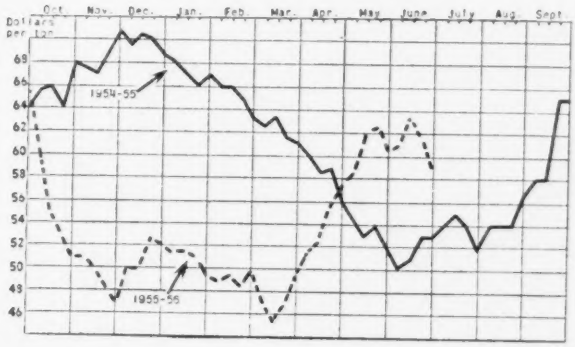
Bearish factors included a slow demand for meal and oil, reports that most processors have large enough supplies of beans to operate the greater part of the summer and others may curtail operations, and prospects of refiners cutting back operations.

TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close)

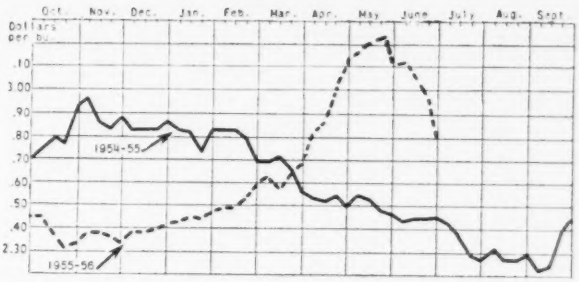
Near Futures Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur

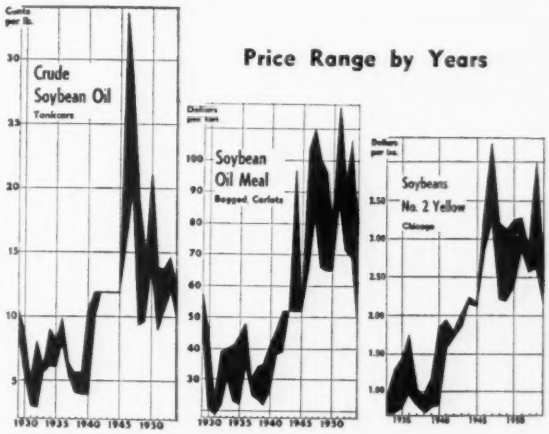


Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



BYPRODUCTS. The price for soybean fatty acids remained at 15¼¢ a pound during June. Acid soybean soapstocks declined from 7¼¢ to 7⅛¢. Raw soybean soap stocks remained at 3¼¢.

Price Range by Years



LATE REPORTS

JAPAN'S production of oilseeds is expected to be large again in 1956 but imports, forecast at 1.1 million short tons, will again supply over one-half of the country's oilseed requirements, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Production of soybeans, by far the most widely used oilseed, is expected to expand in 1956 because of increased demand. Consumption in 1956 is expected to be about as large as last year.

Japan: Soybean supply and distribution, calendar 1954 and 1955, and forecast 1956 (1,000 bu.)

	1954	1955	Forecast 1956
Opening stocks Jan. 1.	615	515	1,160
Production	13,815	18,630	18,000
Imports	18,655	29,695	29,250
Total supply	33,085	48,840	48,410
Exports	2	8	7
Human consumption	15,675	24,410	23,590
Feed	2,425	2,790	2,790
Crushings	13,256	19,260	19,650
Seed and waste	1,212	1,212	1,213
Ending stocks	515	1,160	1,160
Total distribution	33,085	48,840	48,410

Compiled from official and unofficial sources.

Japan: Imports of soybeans, average 1935-39, annual 1950-55 (1,000 bu.)

Country	Average 1935-39	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
United States	0	3,490	10,766	5,948	15,017	16,273	21,019
China	21,567[1]	3,982	233	23	897	1,704	7,478
Hong Kong	0	12	21	102	32	0	0
South Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Brazil	0	0	0	65	499	675	1,149
Marianas, Marshalls and Carolines	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Others	0	0	368	0	31	5	0
Total	22,220[2]	7,484	11,388	6,138	16,476	18,657	29,695

[1]1935-38 average. [2]1935-39 country breakdown not available. Source: Annual returns of the Foreign Trade of Japan.

Japan: Government allocation of foreign funds for importing soybeans for Japanese fiscal year 1956[1]

	1st half year 1,000		2nd half year 1,000		Year total 1,000	
	metric tons	bushels	metric tons	bushels	metric tons	bushels
Oil crushing[2]	250.0	9,185.8	253.0	9,296.1	503.0	18,481.9
Food use	80.0	2,939.5	82.0	3,012.9	162.0	5,952.4
Total	330.0	12,125.3	335.0	12,309.0	665.0	24,434.3

[1] April 1956-March 1957. [2] Includes feed purposes, i.e. meal part of which to be used for feed. Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. In addition to the quantity above some soybeans planned for the second half of the Japanese fiscal year (JFY) 1955 and licensed in late March are expected to arrive during this year. Moreover, about 40,000 tons (1.5 million bushels) of soybeans may be imported in exchange for exported soybean products, such as monosodium glutamate, soy sauce and soy paste.

PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by Bureau of the Census for April and May.

Primary products except crude oil at crude oil mill locations: Production, shipments and transfers, and stock, May 1956-April 1956 (tons)

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	May 1956	April 1956	May 1956	April 1956	May 31, 1956	Apr. 30, 1956
Soybean:						
Cake and meal	570,221	583,555	558,897	560,066	212,792	201,468
Flour	7,882	8,446	7,469	9,069	2,170	[1]1,757
Lecithin	1,401	1,425	(NA)	(NA)	2,009	1,733

NA-Not available.

Soybeans: Net receipts, crushings, and stocks at oil mills, by states, May 1956-April 1956 (tons)

	Net receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	May 1956	April 1956	May 1956	April 1956	May 31, 1956	Apr. 30, 1956
U. S.	452,824	474,707	738,011	757,772	1,452,731	1,737,918
Illinois	154,521	235,078	245,184	286,266	561,021	651,684
Indiana	48,653	32,721	80,943	71,921	110,987	143,268
Iowa	97,838	88,491	124,976	127,974	205,217	232,355
Kansas	(1)	3,764	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	4,161	6,285	(1)	17,458	38,843	(1)
Minnesota	67,757	36,066	51,224	50,477	68,486	51,953
Missouri	(1)	6,997	28,525	29,184	(1)	72,893
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	(1)	(1)	2,883	2,591	(1)	5,241
Ohio	40,774	43,237	68,254	79,294	165,834	193,314
Texas	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)
All other	39,120	22,068	136,022	92,607	302,352	387,210

[1] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Soybean products: Production and stocks at oil mill locations, by states, May 1956-April 1956

	Crude oil (thousands of pounds)				Cake and meal (tons)			
	Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks	
	May 1956	April 1956	May 31, 1956	April 30, 1956	May 1956	April 1956	May 31, 1956	April 30, 1956
U. S.	273,348	280,688	87,328	73,401	570,221	583,555	212,792	201,468
Illinois	93,179	108,754	24,265	26,014	181,467	213,544	63,159	67,493
Indiana	29,971	26,545	15,949	7,114	63,663	56,462	65,037	61,128
Iowa	46,757	48,043	10,311	10,524	99,723	101,115	29,373	32,293
Kansas	(1)	(1)	(1)	745	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	(1)	6,427	(1)	1,154	(1)	13,521	(1)	961
Minnesota	18,515	18,403	7,506	7,669	39,047	38,757	6,084	1,847
Missouri	10,424	10,698	3,706	2,576	22,747	23,300	2,508	2,274
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
N.Carolina	850	762	(1)	(1)	2,431	1,989	6,290	5,957
Ohio	25,017	28,830	5,794	5,973	54,502	63,021	2,553	4,533
Texas	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
All other	48,635	32,226	19,797	11,632	106,641	71,836	37,788	24,982

[1] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

PUBLICATIONS

Use of Soybean Oil in Salad Dressing Grows

SALAD DRESSING. Soybean oil continued to lead as the primary vegetable oil used in the salad dressing and related products industry, according to information presented by A. L. Morel in a report by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The 1955 usage of soybean oil increased by more than 45 million pounds over 1954, and comprised 67.4% of total reported oil used in 1955, based on reports from firms reporting in both years.

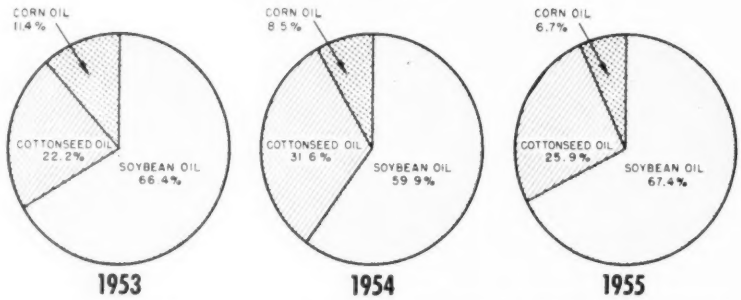
Thirty-seven reporting firms used soybean oil either exclusively or in combination with other oils. This group accounted for 94.5% of total reported gallonage sales. Thirty-three firms reported no soybean oil usage, and their gallonage sales made up only 5.5% of the total reported sales.

Cottonseed oil accounted for 25.9% of oils used in 1955. The 113.8 million pounds reported used represents a decrease of 17.6 million pounds below 1954 usage of 131.4 million pounds.

Corn oil consumption also dropped more than 6 million pounds during 1955, and accounted for 6.7% of oils used.

The average calendar year prices per pound, FOB New York, in less than carlots were: soybean oil 13.37¢; cottonseed oil 20.08¢; and corn oil 20.21¢.

VEGETABLE OILS USED IN COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF SALAD DRESSING, MAYONNAISE AND RELATED PRODUCTS
1953 - 1954 - 1955



BASED ON DATA OF FIRMS REPORTING USE OF 424,072,000 POUNDS IN THE PRODUCTION OF 92,156,000 GALLONS.

BASED ON DATA OF FIRMS REPORTING USE OF 416,473,000 POUNDS IN THE PRODUCTION OF 94,325,000 GALLONS.

BASED ON DATA OF FIRMS REPORTING USE OF 438,909,000 POUNDS IN THE PRODUCTION OF 98,588,000 GALLONS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SALAD DRESSING, MAYONNAISE, AND RELATED PRODUCTS—1955. By A. L. Morel. April 1956. Price 25c. U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

REPORTED USE OF VEGETABLE OILS IN COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF SALAD DRESSING, MAYONNAISE, AND RELATED PRODUCTS, 1954-1955 FOR FIRMS REPORTING IN BOTH YEARS

Kind	1954 Thousand pounds	1954 Percent of total	1955 Thousand pounds	1955 Percent of total
Soybean	249,517	59.9	295,641	67.4
Cottonseed	131,430	31.6	113,847	25.9
Corn	35,514	8.5	29,398	6.7
Other	12	.....	23	.....
Total	416,473	100.0	438,909	100.0

NEMATODE. One of the most serious deterrents to soybean cultivation in the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, is infection by meadow and root-knot nematodes.

Investigations have been carried out to select resistant varieties that could be cultivated on a large scale or used in breeding work.

Strains introduced from the United States as well as Brazilian varieties show varying degrees of resistance to the nematodes.

NEMATODE ATTACKING SOYBEAN IN BRAZIL. Luis Lordello and E. Gonzaga. Phytopathology, 45:465, Aug. 1955.

MARYLAND. Production of soybeans as a cash crop in Maryland has increased rapidly during the past 15 years, with most of the acreage in the southern part of the Eastern Shore.

Important reasons for the increase in acreage:

1—A favorable price situation.

2—Availability of acreages and machinery well adapted to production of the crop.

3—Lower labor requirements as compared to some other crops.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTION IN MARYLAND. By R. C. Leffel, J. L. Newcomer and G. W. Barber. University of Maryland Fact Sheet 100, College Park, Md. Covers soybean production, harvesting and storage in Maryland.

BOOKS

SWINE. The new 1956 edition of Swine Production by Drs. Carroll and Krider gives hog raisers and students a clear collection of production principles needed to solve breeding,

management, feeding and marketing problems in their hog enterprise.

The new book includes soundly evaluated, up-to-date information on breeding, management, feeding and marketing, and how it can be applied in everyday operations.

Of special interest to the beginner is the complete coverage of breeds, including new breeds and breeding terminology. Equally valuable are the working diagrams of housing, farrowing and growing equipment, and recommended rations for breeding, suckling, growing and fattening hogs.

Experienced hog raisers will find a complete program for the production of certified meat hogs, and an unusual presentation of nutrient allowances and requirements for optimum growth stated in terms of weight or measurable unit values.

McGraw-Hill Book Co. 484 pages well illustrated. Price $6.50. Order from Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

SOYS AS FOOD. In 1945 McGraw-Hill published the book, The Useful Soybean, by Mildred Lager, and copies found their way to the shelves of many of our readers.

Now Miss Lager has brought out a new book, How to Use the Soybean, which she has published herself. It is entirely devoted to soybeans as food and should be owned by all who are interested in this subject. The book contains over 350 recipes employing soybeans and soybean products.

States the author: "World War II brought them (soybeans) out as an emergency food, a protein replacement food. They are that and therefore can always be a plus element in our nutrition. We need to know their value and how to use them. Today we need not rely on the bean in its original form, because research has given us palatable soy products to meet every need, taste and pocketbook."

HOW TO USE THE SOYBEAN. By Mildred Lager. 115 pages indexed, spiral bound. Price $2.75. Order through the Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

LETTERS

Soybeans in Brazil

To The Editor:

Soya is produced in exportable quantities (in Brazil) only in the south, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. Some soya is produced in the west of Santa Catarina, which is exported by us from Rio Grande do Sul.

The state of Sao Paulo is trying hard to introduce the cultivation of soya. It seems that there is difficulty in getting a variety that should do good over there. But they are doing fine research and good results are expected.

The new large crushing plant will be located in the outskirts of Porto Alegre, our state's capital some 350 to 400 miles from the main producing region. It belongs to the Bunge & Born international concern.

The area in our state that produces 99% of our soya is located in the northwest, and around the following towns: Ijui, Santo Angelo, Santa Rosa and Sao Luiz Gonzaga. Railway transport is difficult because of the bad condition of our railroad.

Over 90% of our soya is produced by small landowners, who constitute the bulk of our production possibilities. Most soya is planted by family farmers and this together with corn in separate rows, since most soya farmers are primarily pig growers and their most important interest is the pigs. They sell only the soya they do not need for their feeding purposes.

Soya was introduced in our region in the 30's by farmers coming from Rumania.

Even a large increase in soya production will be mostly for internal use. We are still short of fats, and will be able to consume a lot of soya oil in the future.

Soya is taken very seriously over here now. Our state's Agricultural Department is maintaining an experiment station for soya in Julio de Castilhos in our state. So you see we are trying hard to develop our soya production.—*Arno Glitz, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.*

Mr. Glitz wrote to correct and amplify some statements concerning Brazilian soybean production carried on the Washington Digest page of the January Soybean Digest.—Editor.

The Experts Missed

To The Editor:

If there was so much "dynamite" in the soybean market along in January and February, how does it happen so many so-called experts failed to see it coming?

Have before me (some letters from forecasters) dated Jan. 23-Feb. 27 all bearish on soybeans, and then see what happened.—*Robert M. Walker, Mansfield, Ill.*

The crystal ball must have been clouded. However, Jan. 25 Late News pointed out that processing operations were setting a new record, exports were running well ahead of a year earlier, and the prospects for a large carryover into the next crop year were diminishing. Feb. 6 Late News carried a forecast that demand for soybeans would continued strong for the rest of the year, and Feb. 25 Late News a forecast that higher soybean prices during the next several months were "certain."—Editor.

GRITS and FLAKES . . . *from the World of Soy*

Amsco Elects

Karl F. Giloth was elected assistant vice president and Marc A. Law, Jr., assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the **American Mineral Spirits Co.** at the annual meeting of the board of directors, it was announced by A. W. Vallentyne, chairman.

K. F. Giloth

Mr. Giloth will continue his responsibilities as Midwest sales manager, and will supervise Amsco's sales of petroleum solvents, technical naphthas and waxes in that area.

Mr. Law will continue as office manager and head of the Chicago order department.

Buy Fulton Bag Co.

A group of industrialists has purchased stock control of the 88-year-old **Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills,** one of the nation's largest and oldest manufacturers of textile and multiwall paper bags. The amount involved was approximately $10 million.

Fulton operates nationwide with mills and bleachery located at Atlanta and bag manufacturing plants in Atlanta, Savannah, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Denver, Dallas, New Orleans and Los Angeles.

A new board of directors was elected including: Julius W. Abernethy, Newton, N. C.; David Berdon, New York; I. T. Cohen, Atlanta; Thomas L. Kaplin, Toledo; Joseph Karp, Cincinnati; Jay Levine, New York; Bernard A. Mitchell, Chicago; Moses Richter, Mt. Gilead, N. C.; A. A. Shuford, Jr., Hickory, N. C.; and Herbert L. Werner, New York.

First action by the new board was to reelect the majority of officers of the old company to their former positions. Mr. Abernethy was elected chairman of the board.

Leases Gainer Co.

Archer - Daniels - Midland Co. has leased on a long term basis the production facilities of Gainer Mills, Inc., Springfield, Ill. The entire Gainer sales and production forces have been retained and a divisional sales office will be maintained at Springfield.

Production at the newly acquired plant will include a full line of ADM's Archer Booster livestock and poultry feeds and concentrates. In addition to supplying its present dealers in Illinois, southeastern Iowa and eastern Missouri from the Springfield mill, ADM will serve the former dealer organization throughout Illinois and Iowa.

Robert F. Pevahouse, formerly manager of feed sales for Gainer Mills, has been appointed divisional sales manager in charge of the Springfield sales office.

Heads N. Y. Exchange

John D. Allen, senior partner of Allen Shipping Co., was elected president of the **New York Produce Exchange** June 4, succeeding Frederick Rothe.

Samuel R. Strisik of S. R. Strisik Co. was elected vice president; and George R. Nelson of Bunge Corp. was reelected treasurer.

Newly elected to the board of managers for a 2-year term: Harry B. Anderson, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; Sidney Fashena, I. Usiskin & Co.; Jakob Isbrandtsen, Isbrandtsen Co., Inc.; Robert F. Malone, floor trader and broker.

Reelected for 2-year terms: Thomas M. Connolly, Cargill, Inc.; Harold A. Rousselot, Francis I. duPont & Co.

McGee Moore, broker of cottonseed and soybean products, has become associated as vice president with **Standard Commission Co.,** Memphis, Tenn., brokerage firm. A broker since 1934, he is returning to a firm with which he had connections early in his career.

Harry S. Baker, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif., was elected president of the **National Cottonseed Products Association** during the recent convention in Dallas, Tex.

J. B. Miller, **Swift & Co.** district sales manager at Atlanta, Ga., has been elected a Swift vice president and will direct refinery, vegetable oil buying, margarine and storage operations. He takes over the responsibilities of George J. Stewart, who is retiring after nearly 45 years of service.

Dannen Mills of St. Joseph, Mo., has purchased the Deer Creek Elevator Co. of Blackwell, Okla. The property consists of six elevators in Oklahoma and Kansas.

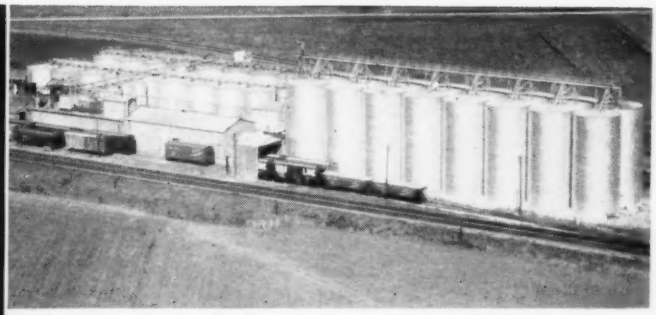
A. D. Trask has been appointed agricultural chemical sales representative for the Naugatuck chemical division, **U. S. Rubber Co.,** in the Ohio, Michigan - Indiana - Kentucky area. He was formerly assistant to Dr. T. W. Brasfield, sales manager.

Joseph W. Corrigan has joined the estimating and sales department of the **J. C. Corrigan Co., Inc.,** of Boston, manufacturers of conveyor equipment. A graduate of St. Michael's College, he was discharged recently from the U. S. Army.

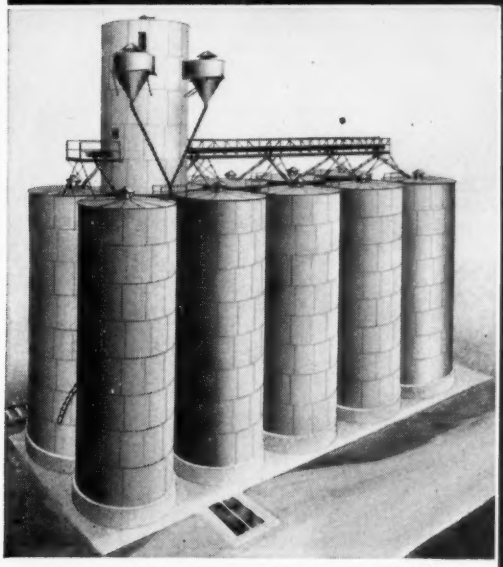
A. Rollin Staley has announced his resignation as vice president of the **A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.,** Decatur, Ill. Staley, who has been in charge of customer relations since 1950 and a vice president since 1954, said he is resigning to devote more time to personal business interests. He is a son of the late A. E. Staley, Sr., founder of the company.

However Large...

However Far...



World's largest Storage Plant for dehydrated Alfalfa meal and pellets under inert gas pressure, The National Alfalfa Dehydrating & Milling Co. Plant at Lawrence, Kansas. The 16 large new tanks at right, as well as the original tanks are Columbians.



Columbian Grain Storage Elevators for Turkish Department of Agriculture. Columbian has made two large installations in the Turkish Republic.

These 12' x 40' Columbian mixing tanks with steel hoppered bottoms provide an efficient drive-through feed mixing operation for Emporia Elevator & Feeding Co.

COLUMBIAN furnishes completely engineered units, including a selection of suitable handling equipment. **COLUMBIAN** also provides all preliminary planning without cost for tailoring your tanks to your exact needs. Write today for free fully-illustrated 8-page booklet. Turn storage problems into storage profits.

Associate Member, Grain & Feed Dealers National Association. Member, American Dehydrators' Association.

The Best Answer is

BOLTED STEEL STORAGE

MASTER-CRAFTED BY COLUMBIAN SINCE 1893

Whether the problem is design and construction of super-tight storage for dehydrated alfalfa under inert gas pressure... or economical construction of grain tanks far overseas, Columbian engineers can supply the answer.

Bolted Steel Storage, master-crafted by Columbian is designed for strength and perfect fit. As a result, erection costs are lower with local labor under proper supervision. Another advantage is their versatility for storing all small grains—wheat, corn, barley, rice and oats—as well as beans and peas or milled feeds and meals.

As National Alfalfa found, plant expansion is easy with Columbian tanks, matching the original installation perfectly. Columbian engineers design your layout for the most economical additions as you require them.

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WASHINGTON DIGEST

Believe Good Year Ahead

By PORTER M. HEDGE
Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

ACREAGE. Soybean acreage about ½ million acres under March intentions-to-plant, and corn acreage about that much over earlier intentions, is the consensus of guesses in USDA now.

The $1.25-a-bushel corn loan to all comers is believed to have increased corn plantings in the commercial area. It may have more than offset the acreage-reducing effect of the soil bank, favorable as this program is to corn.

To the extent that corn acreage is increased in the Cornbelt, it's believed soybean acreage has been reduced.

A bean crop of around 400 million bushels is expected by USDA if yields are average.

OUTLOOK. USDA is cautiously optimistic about the 1956-57 soybean marketing year. It will be a good year, they think, though probably not as good as the present season.

A free market in soybeans next season is anticipated, with prices likely not down to the loan rate of $2.15 a bushel, national farm average. (This rate would reflect about $2.40 to $2.50 at Chicago.) Seasonal price fluctuations will probably be small the coming season in contrast to the violent upswing this spring.

A unique combination of factors has made this season outstanding. Among these were the short olive crop in the Mediterranean area, and the unusual situation of Argentina having a deficit of oils.

These factors are changing—moderately as to olive oil, and decidedly as to Argentina's position. But export outlets, though likely somewhat smaller than in 1955-56, should still be large for the 1956-57 season.

With total edible oil supply in 1956-57 not much different from 1955-56, the volume of exports will continue to be the most decisive price factor. The effect of a probable 400-million-bushel bean crop has already been discounted.

The key to exports, officials emphasize, is the 480 program, and, of course, world conditions.

As of now they foresee exports holding up well until at least early 1957. Low oil prices and extended delivery dates in the 480 program, plus seasonally low fall bean prices, should assure large volume exports for some time.

Some increase in foreign buying of edible oils in the 480 program may develop in July because of purchase authorizations issued on outstanding agreements before the end of the fiscal year, June 30. All authorizations can be extended if requested by the various governments, so this doesn't necessarily mean heavy July buying.

None of the agreement countries is in a tight spot on oil supplies now. Foreign buyers will try to buy at the lowest price. If prices stiffen and rise after they move, it's likely they'll pull out and wait for lower prices.

Greece is reported to have bought all its balance of 32 million pounds of soybean oil recently—22 million pounds for July-September delivery, 10 million for October-November.

Remaining purchase authorizations soon to be issued total about 183 million pounds of edible oils. Procurement on these may run to next winter or spring. Totals by countries: Spain 66 million pounds, Chili 79 million, Turkey 20 million, Korea about 16 million, Paraguay 2 million pounds. All the Korean shipments and 53 million pounds of those to Chili are to come out of the 1956-57 marketing year.

USDA can account for total 480 shipments of 380 million pounds so far this fiscal year. It has not yet received shipping documents on 124 million pounds on previous purchase authorizations.

Total 1956-57 exports of beans and oil nearly as large as for the year ending next Sept. 30 are expected by USDA. This view takes into account in a preliminary way world stocks and production of edible oils, and prospective demand country by country.

The estimate assumes that U. S. soybean oil prices will continue rather low, and that bean prices will drop sharply with the new harvest.

It allows also for ample 480 funds—Congress seems sure to provide another $1.5 billion to finance all commodities.

The shift of Argentina from deficit to surplus in oilseeds due to a larger crop of sunflower seed has been taken into account in estimating foreign outlets for U. S. edible oils. This shift is the big factor, only modified on the bullish side in a minor way by recent reports of a smaller-than-expected crop—715,000 tons available for crushing instead of 800,000 tons.

An unofficial estimate of this season's Mediterranean olive crop is about 1 million tons of oil. This compares with 725,000 tons in 1955, and the 1950-54 average of 1,080,000 tons. But oil stocks are low in the Mediterranean Basin, and that area will need to import edible oils during 1956-57.

Mediterranean Basin olive oil production: 1950—630,000 tons; 1951—1,500,000 tons; 1952 — 835,000 tons; 1953—1,269,000 tons; 1954—1,050,000 tons; 1955—725,000 tons; 1956 estimate—around 1 million tons. Combined 1955 and 1956 production will be the lowest 2-year total during this period, and one of the lowest of record.

A very minor factor foreseen by USDA is the probability that Canada will have a little rapeseed for sale the coming year. This is just one of many straws in the wind that USDA has noted in reaching a preliminary conclusion that bean and oil exports should hold up fairly well the coming season.

WORLD CROP. World soybean production hit a new record high in 1955, and may make another new high in 1956, USDA reports. The 1955 world total is estimated at 762 million bushels—6% above 1954, and 65% above prewar average.

USDA's Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO 5-56 on world soybean production is a gold mine of information on both domestic and foreign production, processing, and trade in soybeans. It's available by writing to the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Early Leader Passes

C. K. McClelland

CHALMER KIRK McCLELLAND, emeritus professor of agronomy, University of Arkansas, and a pioneer of the soybean crop in the South, died May 5.

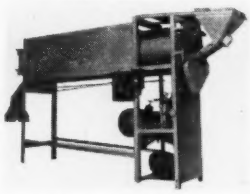
Professor McClelland's long and successful teaching career included 2 winters in the public schools of Ohio, 4 years at North Carolina State College, 25 years at the University of Arkansas, and 2 years at Mississippi State College after retirement from Arkansas.

His early work in field crops research was done at the Hays (Kansas) Branch Experiment Station, the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station before going to Arkansas.

His early work on soybeans laid the foundation for a crop that has assumed a major role in the agriculture of Arkansas and other southern states. He introduced the Otootan variety from the Hawaiian Islands in 1911 while he was at the Georgia Experiment Station.

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

SEED TREATER. A new seed treater capable of processing seed at rates up to 18 tons per hour is now being made by the O. W. Kromer Co. This seed treater applies either powder or liquid seed treating chemicals to all types of seed.

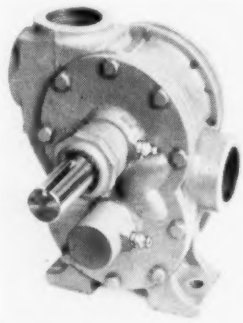


The machine is designed to accurately meter application of chemicals from 1 ounce per 100 pounds of seed to 10 pounds of chemical per 100 pounds of seed. In order to control any dust which might be present when applying chemical powders, the machine is equipped with its own dust collecting system. This feature provides valuable savings of chemicals and also improves plant housekeeping.

The machine is designed to permit a wetting agent to be applied to the seed prior to application of chemicals.

For detailed information write Soybean Digest 7b, Hudson, Iowa.

FARM PUMP. A general farm utility pump for tractor power takeoff drive has been introduced by Goulds Pumps, Inc. This rotary pump is ruggedly built for field irrigation, sprinkling, low pressure liquid fertilizer applications and other general farm uses.



The pump is simple in construction and requires only routine maintenance for long and trouble-free life.

For further information write Soybean Digest 7f, Hudson, Iowa.

TRACTOR. A new tractor model, the International 300 LP-Gas Utility—designed to operate efficiently on liquefied petroleum fuels—has just been announced by International Harvester Co.

This new, full three-plow LP-gas tractor provides approximately the same horsepower as the gasoline-powered International 300 Utility. Features include a higher compression ratio, 12-volt electrical system, micronic-type fuel filter, special carburetor, regulator-vaporizer unit, and a completely sealed fuel system with a special tank and controls.

For further information write Soybean Digest 7e, Hudson, Iowa.

COMBINE ALARM. A new "Jam-Alarm" which may be installed on all makes of combines and which automatically alerts combine operators of straw jam-ups or overloading of walkers has been introduced by American Iron Works, Inc.

The hinged safety switch on the Jam-Alarm closes an electrical circuit, sounding an alarm whenever straw piles up or jams on the combine walkers. This lets the combine operator know of the jam-ups before serious breakdown damage can occur.

Easily installed in a few minutes, this inexpensive unit is said to be absolutely reliable in operation.

For further information write the Soybean Digest 7h, Hudson, Iowa.

What is a Farm Boy?

Actually, he is many things:

To his mother, he's a worry, a tease and her hope for tomorrow.
To his dog, he's a running, jumping, stick-throwing friend.
To the mice in the barn, he's a constant threat.
To his sister, he's just a boy.
To his teacher, he's a good student—if he's in the mood.
But his 4-H pig sees him as a scrub-brush and daily feed.
The family doctor will tell you this boy grows like a weed.
To the school bus driver, he's a rocking demon.
For the basketball coach, he's a "someday" center.
To the folks from the city, he's a quiet boy.
And to his father, this boy is a big part of all he's worked for.

So you see, everyone sees the farm boy in a different light, and strangely enough, the farm boy is all of these things, but perhaps even more important is not what he is, but what he will be.

The farm boy of today is the farmer of tomorrow.

What this farm boy becomes, America will be. In his hands lies our future, for his job is the most important of all—he will be the man who feeds our nation and provides the raw material for our industry. This farm boy we all know so well may hold a baseball in one hand, but in the other hand is our destiny. He is our tomorrow, this farm boy of today.

This farm boy's parents are working now to make him the man he will have to be. We at Cargill are working for this boy's future, too. Around the clock at Cargill research centers and test farms, highly trained scientists are laboring to find new and easier ways of farming and to find new uses for this boy's crops.

Farm boy of today, grow up knowing this: Cargill is proud to be the number-two man on the farmer-processor team. As we served your grandfather, as we are serving your father, so will we serve you through continued support of our free farm economy, and through constant research designed to make your farming easier, your life a better life. Through such service and research, we have won the reputation as friend and processor to the American Farmer. We shall continue to work to be worthy of your respect, too.

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IN THE MARKETS

EXPORTS. Soybean oil continued to move out of the United States at a high rate in April, according to preliminary Census Bureau data, adjusted by the Foreign Agricultural Service. The estimated 32.6 million pounds of soybean oil exported in April were more than 11 times the April 1955 figure and brought the January-April total up to 167.2 million pounds, more than 14 times the exports during the first 4 months of 1955.

Combined exports of cottonseed, linseed and soybean cake and meal may set an alltime record this year, judging from the first 4 months' performance.

Fats, oils and oilseeds reached a 6-year export peak in 1955, reports Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Somewhat better diets resulted from improved incomes abroad although reduced production in Argentina and the Mediterranean Basin was also a factor in the demand for U. S. products.

Notably larger shipments went to West Germany, France, and Spain. West Germany is an important outlet for U. S. lard and for cottonseed oil, used in top-quality margarine. France bought more soybeans and flaxseed.

A below-average olive crop in Spain in late 1954, third in succession, caused her to buy U. S. cottonseed oil and soybean oil, largely under government export programs. Even Turkey, not a usual customer for U. S. fats and oils, took $4 million worth of cottonseed oil last year.

Cottonseed oil, soybean oil and oilcakes and meals: Preliminary estimates of United States exports for April and January-April 1956, compared with April and January-April 1955

	1956		1955	
	Apr. (Estimated)	Jan.-Apr.	Apr. (Actual)	Jan.-Apr.
	Million pounds			
Cottonseed oil, refined	10.3	114.4	1.4	147.3
Cottonseed oil, refined and further processed	22.9	60.1	11.0	23.3
Cottonseed oil, crude	11.4	79.5	1.0	45.3
Total cottonseed oil	44.6	254.0	13.4	215.9
Soybean oil refined	4.1	31.9	1.7	7.0
Soybean oil, refined and further processed	28.2	119.4	0.6	3.1
Soybean oil, crude	0.3	15.9	0.6	1.7
Total soybean oil	32.6	167.2	2.9	11.8
	Thousand short tons			
Cottonseed cake and meal	2.9	26.8	0.3	31.7
Linseed cake and meal	4.2	28.7	1.2	6.3
Soybean cake and meal	30.6	135.8	6.9	52.3
Total cake and meal [1]	37.7	191.3	8.4	90.3

[1]Excluding peanut cake and meal, exports of which have been negligible since 1952.

EXPORTS. U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for April. Preliminary data by Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Soybeans	5,037,327 bu.
Soybean oil:	
Crude	314,450 lbs.
Refined but not further processed	4,248,168 lbs.
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	27,066,414 lbs.

Converted to a soybean equivalent basis the exports for April amounted to 8,089,048 bushels. This compares with 5,942,501 bushels in March, and with 3,153,721 bushels in April 1955.

Soybeans: Inspections for overseas export by ports and country of destination May 21-June 15. Reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

	Philadelphia	Baltimore	Norfolk	New Orleans	Mobile	Port Allen La.	Total
Holland	63,467	205,156		295,680	69,676	76,160	710,139
Denmark	37,333			74,667			112,000
Japan		121,333	68,990	338,529		684,535	1,213,387
Korea				129,048			129,048
Germany				154,000			154,000
Belgium						76,160	76,160
Total	100,800	326,489	68,990	991,924	69,676	836,855	2,394,734

Total exports and inspections for export Oct. 1-June 15, 55,697,000 bushels, compared with 46,543,000 bushels for the same period a year ago. Total clearance from the Port of New Orleans July 1, 1955 to June 1, 1956, 35,342,000 bushels, according to the New Orleans Board of Trade.

Edible oil programs in 1955-56 under Title I, P. L. 480[1] (Mil. lb.)

Country	Approximate quantities: Agreements signed	Approximate quantities: Purchase authorizations issued	Country	Approximate quantities: Agreements signed	Approximate quantities: Purchase authorizations issued
Peru	22	8	Paraguay	2	0
Ecuador	10	10	Iran	7	6
Spain	280	234	Greece	44[2]	44[2]
Israel	13	13	Chile	79	0
Argentina	175	175	Turkey	22[3]	0
Colombia	15[4]	15[4]	Korea	16[3]	0
Italy	32	26	Total	717	531

[1]Under most of these agreements, lard could be bought instead of edible oils, but not much lard is likely to be taken. [2]About 13 million were from an agreement signed last June. [3]Estimated. Quantity not stated in agreement. [4]About 7 million were from an agreement signed last June. Note—The I.C.A. has issued purchase authorizations for about 91 million pounds of edible oils as follows: France, 29; North Africa, 9; Greece, 22; Bolivia, 3; Viet Nam, 1; and Italy, 27.

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for March and April. Reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

Primary materials: Factory production and consumption, and factory and warehouse stocks, April 1956-March 1956

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	April 1956	March 1956	April 1956	March 1956	Apr. 30 1956	Mar. 31 1956
Cottonseed, crude	136,275	170,524	159,085	193,507	123,785	155,007
Cottonseed, refined	148,190	180,538	116,480	148,382	[1]416,113	[1]396,811
Peanut, crude[2]	10,508	8,688	5,993	6,270	10,823	6,046
Peanut, refined	5,731	6,028	3,183	3,677	5,873	5,380
Corn, crude	21,270	23,480	22,139	26,656	13,448	14,104
Corn, refined	20,633	24,841	21,049	24,041	8,565	7,868
Soybean, crude	280,688	281,442	238,945	272,521	176,400	132,552
Soybean, refined	218,831	251,048	192,705	250,241	104,987	80,018
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	21,228	22,988	13,436	13,350	52,845	55,125

[1]Includes 6 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corp. This figure, as well as the comparable Mar. 31, 1956, figure of 21 million pounds includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted" but excludes quantities sold by CCC for export and being further processed. As of Apr. 30, 1956, CCC reported no quantities of refined cottonseed oil as being removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage." [2]Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Factory consumption of vegetable fats and oils, by uses, during April 1956—(1,000 lbs.)

	Edible products: Shortening	Edible products: Margarine	Edible products: Other edible	Inedible products: Soap	Inedible products: Paint & varnish	Inedible products: Lubricants & similar oils[1]	Inedible products: Other inedible[2]
Cottonseed, refined	10,872	1,935	2,921	.....	(3)	.....	273
Soybean, crude	.....	.....	.....	65	480	.....	2,256
Soybean, refined	33,894	3,828	3,364	.....	7,038	12	6,666
Foots, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)	.....	.....	.....	1,994	(3)	1,020	803
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:							
Cottonseed	11,371	17,099	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soybean	27,303	39,164	1,460	.....	.....	.....	(3)
Other	2,425	.....	1,130	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1]Includes quantities consumed in lubricants, greases, cutting oils, dielectric oils, core oils, brake fluids, and metal working. [2]Quantities consumed in chemicals, linoleum, oilcloth and animal feeds. [3]Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

OILSEED MEALS. Total supply of oilseed cake and meal for the first 6 months of the 1955-56 feeding year was 13% above 1954-55, reports Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Beginning stocks were smaller but production increased sharply, and imports were about the same.

Feeding of oilseed meal was 9% greater than last year and exports rose 76% to a record. Apr. 1 stocks were 14% larger than a year ago, but this increase is moderate in view of the much larger supply.

Production of oilseed meals for the entire 1955-56 feeding year is expected to total a little over 9.8 million tons. A total of 9.1 million tons is expected to be fed

during the entire year, about 600,000 more than last year.

Domestic demand for soybean oil meal in June-September probably will not be much different from last year.

Oilseed cake and meal: Supply and distribution, October-March, 1954-55 and 1955-56 (1,000 tons)

	Stocks Oct. 1	Production	Imports	Total supply	Feed	Other uses	Exports	Stocks Apr. 1 [1]
				1954-55				
Soybean	62	2,878	0	2,940	2,668	12	160	100
Cottonseed	205	1,711	11	1,927	1,544	27	77	279
Linseed	40	304	0	344	282	0	37	25
Peanut	1	12	0	13	10	0	0	3
Copra	6	57	32	95	93	0	0	2
Total	314	4,962	43	5,319	4,597	39	274	409
				1955-56 [2]				
Soybean	37	3,427	0	3,464	3,027	12	247	178
Cottonseed	150	1,855	18	2,023	1,611	27	134	251
Linseed	22	372	0	394	264	0	100	30
Peanut	1	21	0	22	15	0	1	6
Copra	4	56	25	85	84	0	0	1
Total	214	5,731	43	5,988	5,001	39	482	466

[1]Stocks at processors' plants. [2]Preliminary.

SOYBEAN MARGINS. The margin between the price of oil and meal obtained from a bushel of soybeans and the cost of the soybeans averaged 3¢ during April, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This compares with 13¢ in March 1956 and in April 1955, and 11¢ for the 5-year (1950-54) April average. The October-April average this season is 14¢ compared with 17¢ for the same period last season.

The margins are based on the assumption that a bushel of soybeans will yield 11 pounds of oil and 47 pounds of soybean oil meal and the following prices: Average price of crude oil at central western crushing plants, bulk price of 44% protein meal at Decatur, and market price of No. 1 yellow soybeans at Illinois country points. These statistics are for comparison only and do not reflect actual operating margins. The data used are simple averages of prices and do not reflect actual purchases and sales.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1954-55 soybean crops, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

	1954-55	1955-56
Carryover [1]	1,336	9,957
Production	341,565	371,276
Total supply [2]	342,901	381,233
Farm use including seed for season	25,000	28,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export, or carryover	317,901	353,233
Disappearance through Apr. 30 [3]:		
Crushed for oil or processed [4]	145,929	174,248
Exported	42,667	49,795
Total	188,596	224,043
Balance on May 1 for processing, export or carryover	129,305	129,190

[1]Stocks as of Oct. 1. [2]Imports negligible. [3]October through April. [4]No allowance is made for new crop crushings prior to Oct. 1.

LOANS. 1955-crop soybean loan repayments and loan and purchase agreement deliveries through May 15 (1,000 bu.)

Warehouse and farm loans		Purchase agreements			
Total under loan	Quantity repaid	Quantity delivered to CCC	Quantity under agreements	Quantity producers elected to deliver	Quantity delivered
27,488	22,517	8	2,662	[1]	[1]

[1]Not yet available.

SHORTENING. Standard shortening shipments reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.

May 19	4,007,372
May 26	3,703,170
June 2	3,101,439
June 9	3,513,290
June 16	4,377,319

STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports for close of business on Friday and Saturday preceding date of report (1,000 bu.)

	May 29	June 5	June 12	June 19
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at domestic markets				
Atlantic Coast	976	1,066	761	678
Gulf Coast	991	1,548	1,678	1,711
Northwestern and Upper Lake	3,208	2,927	2,843	2,660
Lower Lake	7,542	6,987	6,497	6,486
East Central	959	957	549	560
West Central Southwestern & Western	1,240	1,196	1,125	1,030
Pacific Coast	0	0	0	0
Total current week	14,916	14,621	13,653	13,125
Total Year ago	2,591	2,829	2,756	3,305
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at Canadian markets				
Total current week	14,916	14,621	13,453	13,125
Total Year ago	2,491	2,829	2,756	3,305
Total North American commercial soybean stocks				
Current week	15,027	14,706	13,507	13,151
Year ago	2,491	2,829	2,756	3,305

Primary receipts (1,000 bu.) of soybeans at important interior points for week ending:

	Apr. 13	Apr. 20	Apr. 27	May 4	May 11	May 18
Chicago	484	491	370	331	336	481
Duluth	9	5	12	20	2	—
Indianapolis	86	90	50	63	63	56
Kansas City	63	51	83	32	99	85
Minneapolis	119	145	162	86	111	128
Omaha	43	40	22	30	29	37
Peoria	81	31	52	38	49	50
Sioux City	22	19	17	5	6	10
St. Joseph	5	2	3	—	7	—
St. Louis	25	24	27	8	27	42
Toledo	86	120	53	50	69	72
Totals	1,023	1,018	851	663	798	961
Last year	798	962	1,095	969	832	1,004
Total Chicago soybean stocks	6,967	6,771	6,583	6,473	6,455	6,419

INSPECTIONS. Soybeans, inspected by grades and percent, as reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.[1]

Grade	Oct.-Apr. 1954-55		Oct.-Apr. 1955-56		April 1955		March 1956		April 1956[2]	
	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.
No. 1	26,145	15	48,627	22	3,550	24	5,678	29	4,090	26
No. 2	85,288	51	111,995	49	8,147	56	9,856	50	7,718	50
No. 3	40,117	24	44,947	20	2,005	14	2,714	14	2,580	16
No. 4	11,174	7	16,445	7	531	4	1,075	5	898	6
Sample	5,331	3	4,980	2	337	2	376	2	275	2
Total	168,055	100	226,994	100	14,570	100	19,699	100	15,561	100

[1] Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels. [2] Of the April 1956 receipts, 31,012 bushels were black, 8,412 mixed, 10,500 brown, and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in April included 2,409,388 bushels as cargo lots, 927,469 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

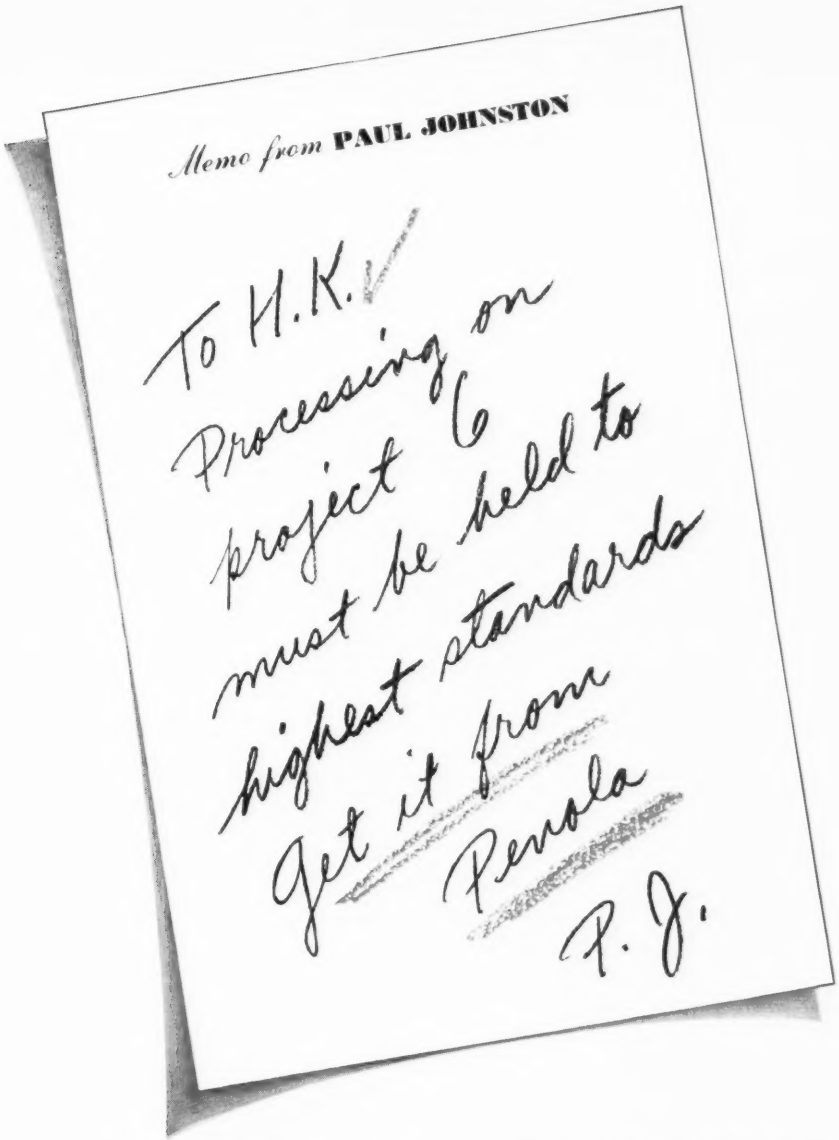
INSPECTIONS. Soybeans, inspected by grades and percent, as reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.[1]

Grade	Oct.-May 1954-55		Oct.-May 1955-56		May 1955		April 1956		May 1956[2]	
	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.
No. 1	30,829	17	51,887	22	4,684	26	4,090	26	3,260	22
No. 2	95,226	51	118,288	49	9,938	54	7,718	50	6,293	43
No. 3	42,661	23	48,436	20	2,544	14	2,580	16	3,489	24
No. 4	11,886	6	17,706	7	712	4	898	6	1,261	9
Sample	5,678	3	5,352	2	347	2	275	2	372	2
Total	186,280	100	241,669	100	18,225	100	15,561	100	14,675	100

(1) Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels. (2) Of the May 1956 receipts, 17,863 bushels were black, 23,596 mixed, and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspection of soybeans in May included 2,752,042 bushels as cargo lots, 1,937,454 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

PRICES. Average prices for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity, and support rates (dollars per bushel.)

Average farm price			Effective parity	Av. price as percent of parity	National average price support rate		
May 15	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15	May 15	1954	1955	1956
1955	1956	1956	1956	1956	crop	crop	crop
2.36	2.63	2.98	2.92	102	2.22	2.04	2.15



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